

08/722144

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Rec'd PCT/PTO 16 OCT 1996

DESCRIPTION

PENEM DERIVATIVES AND

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT CONTAINING THE SAME

5 This is a 371 of PCT/JP96/00366, filed 02/19/96.
TECHNICAL FIELD

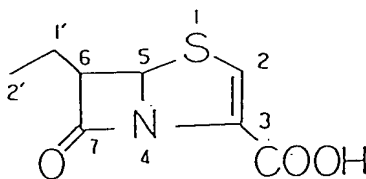
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10 This invention relates to novel penem compounds,
and more specifically to penem compounds equipped with
antibacterial activities against various micro-
organisms, having effectiveness even against
methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) which
has surfaced as a cause for nosocomial infection in
recent years, and widely usable as drugs including
animal drugs, and also to antibacterial agents contain-
15 ing same as effective ingredients.

BACKGROUND ART

20 A great deal of research has been conducted on
penem antibiotics to date, as they have broad and
strong antibacterial activities. From the results of
such research, it has been ascertained that antibac-
terial activities of a penem compound significantly
vary depending on the combination of steric configura-
tions of three asymmetric carbons on the basal
25 skeleton, namely, at the 1'-, 5- and 6 positions as

numbered based on the below-described, commonly-
employed penem skeleton, the kind of the substituent at
the 2-position, and the like [for example, Chemistry
and Biology of β -lactam Antibiotics, Vol. 2 (1982),
5 pp.311-361, Eds. R.B. Morin and M. Gorman, Academic
Press, New York]..



Those having the steric configuration of (1'R,5R,
6S) are considered to have the highest activities [for
10 example, Yakugaku Zasshi, 107, 175 (1987)]. Most of
penem compounds which are known these days have this
steric configuration.

Further, concerning those containing a hydroxy-
ethyl group as a 6-substituent and having a steric con-
15 figuration of (1'S,5R,6R), their activities have been
reported (Tetrahedron Letters, 3485, 1981). They are
however not sufficient in activities compared with
those having the above-mentioned steric configuration
of (1'R,5R,6S). Moreover, it is also known that, if
20 the steric configuration of the 6-hydroxyalkyl group is
(1'R,5R,6S), compounds containing a propyl or a higher
alkyl group as the alkyl group are no longer equipped

with any substantial activities [Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. SHO 60-222486 and Chemistry and Biology of β -lactam Antibiotics, vol. 2 (1982), p.357, Eds. R.B. Morin and M. Gorman, Academic Press, New York].

Accordingly, conversion of the 2-substituent alone has heretofore been considered to be effective for the improvement of activities of a penem compound.

In the meantime, it has become a serious problem that most of conventional antibiotics are ineffective against highly resistant MRSA (methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*) which is recently increasing in number.

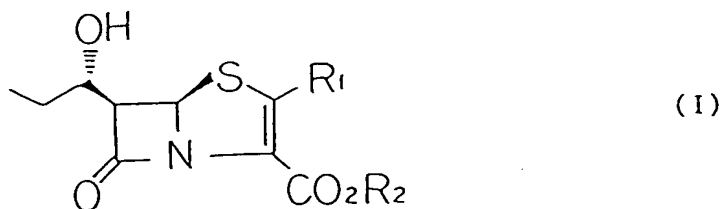
It is hence strongly desired to develop an antibiotic which is effective not only against conventionally-known many microorganisms but also against such MRSA.

The present inventors focused on penem compounds, and with a view to finding out a compound having still broader and high antibacterial activities, they synthesized numerous penem derivatives by changing the kind and steric configuration of the 6-substituent group, the steric configuration on the β -lactam ring, the 2-substituent and the like, and investigated their pharmacological effects.

As a result, it has been found that penem derivatives containing a specific substituent and a particular steric configuration have broad and high antibacterial activities and especially, are effective even
5 against MRSA, leading to the completion of the present invention.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Namely, an object of the present invention is to
10 provide a penem derivative represented by the following formula (I):

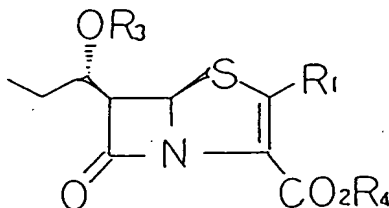


wherein R_1 represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a
15 substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group, a substituted or un-
20 substituted heterocyclic group, a substituted or un-

substituted heterocyclic thio group, a substituted or unsubstituted acylthio group, a mercapto group or a hydrogen atom, and R_2 represents a hydrogen atom or a carboxyl-protecting group; or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

Further, another object of the present invention is to provide a medicament or antibacterial agent which comprises, as an active ingredient, a penem derivative represented by the formula (I) or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a compound useful as a synthesis intermediate for the penem derivative represented by the formula (I), which is represented by the following formula (II):

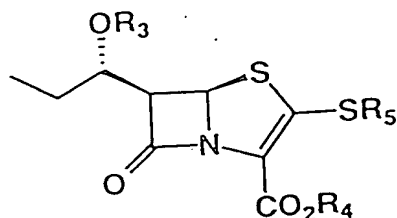


(II)

wherein R_1 represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group, a substituted or un-

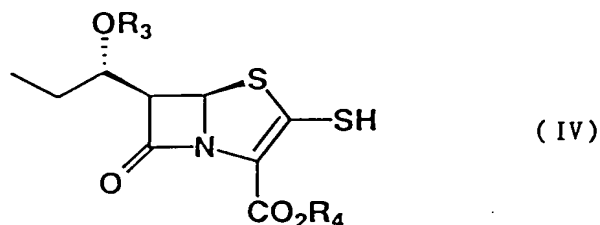
substituted alkenylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic thio group, a substituted or unsubstituted acylthio group, a mercapto group or a hydrogen atom, OR_3 represents a protected hydroxyl group, and R_4 represents a carboxyl-protecting group, the following formula (III):

10



(III)

wherein R_5 represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group or a substituted or unsubstituted acyl group, OR_3 represents a protected hydroxyl group, and R_4 represents a carboxyl-protecting group, or the following formula (IV):



wherein OR_3 represents a protected hydroxyl group and R_4 represents a carboxyl-protecting group.

5 BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

10 In the penem derivatives (I) and (II) according to the present invention, preferred examples of R_1 include a hydrogen atom, a mercapto group, alkyl groups, alkenyl groups, aralkyl groups, aryl groups, alkylthio groups, alkenylthio groups, aralkylthio groups and arylthio groups. Specific examples will be described below. Further, in the compound (III), preferred examples of R_5 include alkyl groups, alkenyl groups, aralkyl groups and aryl groups which will be similarly exemplified below. Incidentally, throughout the present description, the term "lower" means preferably a carbon number of from 1 to 6, particularly preferably a carbon number of from 1 to 4 unless specifically indicated.

20 Namely, examples of the alkyl group and the alkyl group in the alkylthio group include linear or branched

lower alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, cyclopropylmethyl, n-butyl, tert-butyl and hexyl; and monocyclic or polycyclic alkyl groups which may be in the form of a fused ring with an aromatic hydrocarbon, such as cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, menthyl, fenchyl, bornyl and indanyl. They may contain one or more carbonyl groups in their chains or rings. Further, examples of the alkenyl group and the alkenyl group in the alkenylthio group include linear or branched lower alkenyl groups, such as vinyl, allyl, 1-propenyl, 2-butenyl and 2-methyl-2-propenyl.

In addition, examples of the aralkyl group and the aralkyl group in the aralkylthio group include aralkyl groups containing 7 to 24 carbon atoms, such as benzyl, phenethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, 2-naphthylmethyl, 2-(1-naphthyl)ethyl, trityl, benzhydryl and 1-phenyl-cyclopropan-1-yl. Examples of the aryl group and the aryl group in the arylthio group include aryl groups containing 6 to 10 carbon atoms, such as phenyl and naphthyl.

These alkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, aryl, alkylthio, alkenylthio, aralkylthio and arylthio groups may each be substituted by one or more substituents.

Illustrative of these substituents are halogen atoms such as fluorine atom, chlorine atom and bromine

atom; carboxyl group; thiocarboxyl group; formyl group;
nitro group; cyano group; hydroxyl group; amino group;
imino group; lower alkylene acetal groups; linear or
branched lower alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-
5 propyl, isopropyl, cyclopropylmethyl, n-butyl, tert-
butyl and hexyl; monocyclic or polycyclic alkyl groups
such as cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, menthyl,
fenchyl, bornyl and indanyl, each of which may be in
the form of a fused ring with an aromatic hydrocarbon
10 and may contain one or more carbonyl groups in its
chain or ring; linear or branched lower alkenyl groups
such as vinyl, allyl, 1-propenyl, 2-butenyl and 2-
methyl-2-propenyl; aryl groups containing 6 to 10 car-
bon atoms, such as phenyl and naphthyl; and aralkyl
15 groups containing 7 to 24 carbon atoms, such as benzyl,
phenethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, 2-naphthylmethyl, 2-(1-
naphthyl)ethyl, trityl, benzhydryl and 1-phenyl-
cyclopropan-1-yl.

Exemplary substituents include alkylthio,
20 alkenylthio, aralkylthio, arylthio, alkyloxy,
alkenyloxy, aralkyloxy and aryloxy groups, which cor-
respond to the above-described alkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl
and aryl groups, respectively; alkylsulfinyl and alkyl-
sulfonyl groups corresponding to the above-described
25 alkyl groups; aralkylsulfinyl and aralkylsulfonyl

no change groups corresponding to the above-described aralkyl groups; arylsulfinyl and arylsulfonyl groups corresponding to the above-described aryl groups; aminosulfonyl groups; carbamoyl groups; carbamoyloxy groups; 5 carbamoylalkyl groups; imino lower alkyl groups; imino lower alkyl amino groups; imino(amino) lower alkyl groups; acyloxy and acylalkyl groups corresponding to the below-described acyl groups; and silyloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclic thio, heterocyclic oxy, acyl, 10 esterified carboxyl and esterified thiocarboxyl groups, which will be described subsequently herein.

The above-described substituents may each be substituted further by one or more substituents, for example, one or more of the above-described substituents. 15 Illustrative of further substituents for the above-described alkyl substituents (which are also equally applicable to the alkylthio, alkyloxy, alkylsulfinyl and alkylsulfonyl substituents) are halogen atoms, and carboxyl, thiocarboxyl, formyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, 20 amino, lower alkylene, acetal, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkylthio, alkenylthio, aralkylthio, arylthio, alkyloxy, alkenyloxy, aralkyloxy, aryloxy, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl, 25 carbamoyloxy, imino, imino lower alkyl amino, imino-

(amino) lower alkyl, acyloxy, silyloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclic thio, heterocyclic oxy, acyl, esterified carboxyl and esterified thiocarboxyl groups.

5 Illustrative of further substituents for the above-described alkenyl substituents (which are also equally applicable to the alkenylthio and alkenyloxy substituents) are halogen atoms, and carboxyl, thiocarboxyl, formyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, amino, imino, lower alkylene acetal, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkyl-
10 thio, alkenylthio, aralkylthio, arylthio, alkyloxy, alkenyloxy, aralkyloxy, aryloxy, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, carbamoylalkyl, imino lower alkyl, imino-
15 lower alkyl amino, imino(amino) lower alkyl, acyloxy, acylalkyl, silyloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclic thio, heterocyclic oxy, acyl, esterified carboxyl and esterified thiocarboxyl groups.

20 Illustrative of further substituents for the above-described aralkyl substituents (which are also equally applicable to the aralkylthio, aralkyloxy, aralkylsulfinyl and aralkylsulfonyl substituents) are halogen atoms, and carboxyl, thiocarboxyl, formyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, amino, imino, lower alkylene-
25 acetal, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkylthio,

alkenylthio, aralkylthio, arylthio, alkyloxy,
alkenyloxy, aralkyloxy, aryloxy, alkylsulfinyl, alkyl-
sulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsul-
finyl, arylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl, car-
5 bamoyloxy, carbamoylalkyl, imino lower alkyl , imino-
(lower alkyl)amino, imino(amino) lower alkyl , acyloxy,
acylalkyl, silyloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclic thio,
heterocyclic oxy, acyl, esterified carboxyl and
esterified thiocarboxyl groups.

10 In addition, illustrative of further substituents
for the above-described aryl substituents (which are
also equally applicable to the arylthio, aryloxy, aryl-
sulfinyl and arylsulfonyl substituents) are halogen
atoms, and carboxyl, thiocarboxyl, formyl, nitro,
15 cyano, hydroxyl, amino, imino, lower alkylene acetal,
alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkylthio, alkenylthio,
aralkylthio, arylthio, alkyloxy, alkenyloxy,
aralkyloxy, aryloxy, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl,
aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, aryl-
20 sulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, car-
bamoylalkyl, imino lower alkyl , imino lower alkyl -
amino, imino(amino) lower alkyl , acyloxy, acylalkyl,
silyloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclic thio, heterocyclic
oxy, acyl, esterified carboxyl and esterified thiocar-
25 boxyl groups.

On the other hand, illustrative of further substituents for the amino, imino, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, carbamoylalkyl, imino lower alkyl, imino lower alkyl amino and imino(amino) lower alkyl substituents out of the substituents are halogen atoms, and carboxyl, thiocarboxyl, formyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, amino, imino, lower alkylene acetal, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkylthio, alkenylthio, aralkylthio, arylthio, alkyloxy, alkenyloxy, aralkyloxy, aryloxy, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, carbamoylalkyl, imino lower alkyl, imino lower alkyl - amino, imino(amino) lower alkyl, acyloxy, acylalkyl, silyloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclic thio, heterocyclic oxy, acyl, esterified carboxyl and esterified thiocarboxyl groups.

Other preferred examples of R_1 in the penem derivatives (I) and (II) according to the present invention include heterocyclic groups and heterocyclic thio groups. Specifically, those to be described next can be exemplified. Further, other preferred examples of R_5 in the compound (III) similarly include heterocyclic groups to be exemplified next.

Namely, the heterocyclic group and the hetero-

cyclic group of the heterocyclic thio group (and also the heterocyclic group of the heterocyclic oxy group described above as a substituent) individually mean a saturated or unsaturated, heteromonocyclic or heteropolycyclic group containing at least one hetero atom such as an oxygen atom, sulfur atom or nitrogen atom. Preferred examples of such heterocyclic groups include 3-8 membered, particularly preferably 5- or 6-membered, unsaturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 to 4 nitrogen atoms; 3-8 membered, particularly preferably 5- or 6-membered, saturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 to 4 nitrogen atoms; 7-12 membered, unsaturated, heteropolycyclic groups containing 1 to 5 nitrogen atoms; 3-8 membered, particularly preferably 5- or 6-membered, unsaturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 or 2 oxygen atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms; 3-8 membered, particularly preferably 5- or 6-membered, saturated, ^{heteromonocyclic} ~~single-ring heterocyclic~~ groups containing 1 or 2 oxygen atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms; 7-12 membered, unsaturated, heteropolycyclic groups containing 1 or 2 oxygen atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms; 3-8 membered, particularly preferably 5- or 6-membered, unsaturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 or 2 sulfur atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms; 3-8 membered, particularly preferably 5- or 6-

membered, saturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing
1 or 2 sulfur atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms; 7-12
membered, unsaturated, heteropolycyclic groups contain-
ing 1 or 2 sulfur atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms; 3-8
5 membered, particularly preferably 5- or 6-membered, un-
saturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 or 2
oxygen atoms; 3-8 membered, particularly preferably 5-
or 6-membered, saturated, heteromonocyclic groups con-
taining 1 or 2 oxygen atoms; 3-8 membered, particularly
10 preferably 5- or 6-membered, unsaturated,
heteromonocyclic groups containing one sulfur atom; and
3-8 membered, particularly preferably 5- or 6-membered,
saturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing one sul-
fur atom.

15 Specific examples of the above-described hetero-
cyclic groups include, as 3-8 membered, unsaturated,
heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 to 4 nitrogen
atoms, pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl,
pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazolyl
20 (for example, 4H-1,2,4-triazolyl, 1H-1,2,3-triazolyl
and 2H-1,2,3-triazolyl), tetrazolyl (for example, 1H-
tetrazolyl and 2H-tetrazolyl), and dihydrotriazinyl
(for example, 4,5-dihydro-1,2,4-triazinyl and 2,5-
dihydro-1,2,4-triazinyl) groups; as 3-8 membered,
25 saturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 to 4

nitrogen atoms, azetidiny1, pyrrolidinyl, imida-
zolidinyl, piperidinyl, pyrazolidinyl and piperazinyl
groups; and as 7-12 membered, unsaturated, hetero-
polycyclic groups containing 1 to 5 nitrogen atoms, in-
5 doly1, isoindoly1, indoliziny1, benzimidazolyl,
quinoly1, isoquinoly1, indazolyl, benzotriazolyl,
tetrazolopyridyl, tetrazolopyridazinyl (for example,
tetrazolo[1,5-b]pyridazinyl), dihydrotriazolo-
pyridazinyl, and 6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridin-7-
10 yl groups.

Illustrative of the 3-8 membered, unsaturated,
heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 or 2 oxygen atoms
and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms are oxazolyl, isooxazolyl,
oxadiazolyl (for example, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-
15 oxadiazolyl and 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl) groups; illustrative
of the 3-8 membered, saturated, heteromonocyclic groups
containing 1 or 2 oxygen atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen
atoms is a morpholinyl group; and illustrative of the
7-12 membered, unsaturated, heteropolycyclic groups
20 containing 1 or 2 oxygen atom and 1-3 nitrogen atoms
are benzoxazolyl and benzoxadiazolyl groups.

Further, examples of the 3-8 membered, un-
saturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 or 2
sulfur atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms include 1,3-
25 thiazolyl, 1,2-thiazolyl, thiazolinyl, and thiadiazolyl

(for example, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl and 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl) groups; examples of 3-8 membered, saturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 or 2 sulfur atoms and 1-3 nitrogen atoms include a thiazolidinyl group; and examples of the 7-12 membered, unsaturated, heteropolycyclic groups containing 1 or 2 sulfur atoms and 1 to 3 nitrogen atoms include benzothiazolyl and benzothiadiazolyl groups.

10 In addition, illustrative of the 3-8 membered, unsaturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 or 2 oxygen atoms include furanyl and pyranyl groups; illustrative of the 3-8 membered, saturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing 1 or 2 oxygen atoms include tetrahydrofuranyl and tetrahydropyranyl groups; illustrative of the 3-8 membered, unsaturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing one sulfur atom ^{include} ~~is~~ a thienyl group; and illustrative of the 3-8 membered, saturated, heteromonocyclic groups containing one sulfur atom ^{include} ~~is~~ a tetrahydrothienyl group.

a 20 The heterocyclic groups may include, in addition to those exemplified above, their N-oxides and S-oxides and those containing one or more carbonyl groups in their rings. In the case of heterocyclic groups containing a tertiary nitrogen atom, the nitrogen atom may

25

be bonded to an appropriate substituent [for example, a lower alkyl group, a hydroxy lower alkyl group or the like] to form an intramolecular quaternary salt, for example, an N-methylpyridinium group or the like.

5 These heterocyclic groups may each be substituted by one or more substituents. Examples of such substituents include halogen atoms such as fluorine atom, chlorine atom and bromine atom; carboxyl group; thio-carboxyl group; formyl group; nitro group; cyano group; 10 hydroxyl group; amino group; imino group; lower alkylene acetal groups; linear or branched lower alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, cyclopropylmethyl, n-butyl, tert-butyl and hexyl; monocyclic or polycyclic alkyl groups such as cyclo- 15 propyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, menthyl, fenchyl, bornyl and indanyl, each of which may be in the form of a fused ring with an aromatic hydrocarbon and may contain one or more carbonyl groups in its chain or ring; linear or branched lower alkenyl groups such as vinyl, 20 allyl, 1-propenyl, 2-butenyl and 2-methyl-2-propenyl; aryl groups containing 6 to 10 carbon atoms, such as phenyl and naphthyl; and aralkyl groups containing 7 to 24 carbon atoms, such as benzyl, phenethyl, 3-phenyl-propyl, 2-naphthylmethyl, 2-(1-naphthyl)ethyl, trityl, 25 benzhydryl and 1-phenyl-cyclopropan-1-yl.

Further, exemplary substituents include alkylthio, alkenylthio, aralkylthio, arylthio, alkyloxy, alkenyloxy, aralkyloxy and aryloxy groups, which correspond to the above-described alkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl and aryl groups, respectively; alkylsulfinyl and alkylsulfonyl groups corresponding to the above-described alkyl groups; aralkylsulfinyl and aralkylsulfonyl groups corresponding to the above-described aralkyl groups; arylsulfinyl and arylsulfonyl groups corresponding to the above-described aryl groups; aminosulfonyl groups; carbamoyl groups; carbamoyloxy groups; carbamoylalkyl groups; imino lower alkyl groups; imino lower alkyl amino groups; imino(amino) lower alkyl groups; unsaturated cyclic compound groups containing to 7 carbon atoms, such as cyclohexenyl and cycloheptatrienyl, and those containing one or more carbonyl groups in their rings; fused ring groups containing 9 to 11 carbon atoms, such as indanonyl, tetralonyl and benzosuberonyl, and those containing one or more carbonyl groups in their rings; acyloxy and acylalkyl groups corresponding to the below-described acyl groups; the below-described silyloxy groups; the above-described heterocyclic groups, heterocyclic thio groups and heterocyclic oxy groups; and the below-described acyl, esterified carboxyl and esterified thiocarboxyl

groups.

The above-described substituents may each be substituted further by one or more substituents, for example, one or more of the above-described substituents.

5 Illustrative of further substituents for the above-described alkyl substituents (which are also equally applicable to the alkylthio, alkyloxy, alkylsulfinyl and alkylsulfonyl substituents) are halogen atoms, and carboxyl, thiocarboxyl, formyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl,
10 amino, lower alkylene acetal, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkylthio, alkenylthio, aralkylthio, arylthio, alkyloxy, alkenyloxy, aralkyloxy, aryloxy, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl,
15 carbamoyloxy, imino, imino lower alkyl, amino, imino- (amino) lower alkyl, acyloxy, silyloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclic thio, heterocyclic oxy, acyl, esterified carboxyl and esterified thiocarboxyl groups.

20 Illustrative of further substituents for the alkenyl substituents (which are also equally applicable to the alkenylthio and alkenyloxy substituents) are halogen atoms, and carboxyl, thiocarboxyl, formyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, amino, imino, lower alkylene - acetal, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkylthio, alkenylthio,
25 aralkylthio, arylthio, alkyloxy, alkenyloxy,

aralkyloxy, aryloxy, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl,
aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, aryl-
sulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, car-
bamoylalkyl, imino lower alkyl, imino lower alkyl -
5 amino, imino(amino) lower alkyl, acyloxy, acylalkyl,
silyloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclic thio, heterocyclic
oxy, acyl, esterified carboxyl and esterified thiocar-
boxyl groups.

Illustrative of further substituents for the
10 aralkyl substituents (which are also equally applicable
to the aralkylthio, aralkyloxy, aralkylsulfinyl and
aralkylsulfonyl substituents) are halogen atoms, and
carboxyl, thiocarboxyl, formyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl,
amino, imino, lower alkylene acetal, alkyl, alkenyl,
15 aryl, aralkyl, alkylthio, alkenylthio, aralkylthio,
arylthio, alkyloxy, alkenyloxy, aralkyloxy, aryloxy,
alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkyl-
sulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl,
carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, carbamoylalkyl, imino lower
20 alkyl, imino lower alkyl amino, imino(amino) lower
alkyl, acyloxy, acylalkyl, silyloxy, heterocyclic,
heterocyclic thio, heterocyclic oxy, acyl, esterified
carboxyl and esterified thiocarboxyl groups.

In addition, illustrative of further substituents
25 for the aryl substituents (which are also equally ap-

plicable to the arylthio, aryloxy, arylsulfinyl and arylsulfonyl substituents) are halogen atoms, and carboxyl, thiocarboxyl, formyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, amino, imino, lower alkylene acetal, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkylthio, alkenylthio, aralkylthio, arylthio, alkyloxy, alkenyloxy, aralkyloxy, aryloxy, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, carbamoylalkyl, imino lower alkyl, imino lower alkyl amino, imino(amino) lower alkyl, acyloxy, acylalkyl, silyloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclic thio, heterocyclic oxy, acyl, esterified carboxyl and esterified thiocarboxyl groups.

On the other hand, illustrative of further substituents for the amino, imino, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, carbamoylalkyl, imino lower alkyl, imino lower alkyl amino and imino(amino) lower alkyl, unsaturated cyclic compound and fused ring substituents out of the substituents are halogen atoms, and carboxyl, thiocarboxyl, formyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, amino, imino, lower alkylene acetal, alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkylthio, alkenylthio, aralkylthio, arylthio, alkyloxy, alkenyloxy, aralkyloxy, aryloxy, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, aralkylsulfinyl, aralkylsulfonyl, arylsulfinyl, aryl-

sulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, carbamoylalkyl, imino lower alkyl, imino lower alkyl-amino, imino(amino) lower alkyl, acyloxy, acylalkyl, silyloxy, heterocyclic, heterocyclic thio, heterocyclic oxy, acyl, esterified carboxyl and esterified thiocarboxyl groups.

Other preferred examples of R_1 in the penem derivatives (I) and (II) according to the present invention include an acylthio group. In the compound (III), other preferred examples of R_5 similarly include acyl groups to be exemplified next. Illustrative of the acyl group in the acylthio group (which are also equally applicable to a simple acyl group and also to acyloxy and acylalkyl groups) are alkylcarbonyl, alkenylcarbonyl, aralkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, heterocyclic carbonyl and imino lower alkyl carbonyl groups corresponding to the above-described substituted or unsubstituted, alkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, aryl, heterocyclic and imino lower alkyl groups, respectively.

Examples of the silyloxy group described above as a substituent include tri-substituted silyloxy groups, specifically trialkylsilyloxy, aryl(alkyl)alkoxy-silyloxy, alkoxydiarylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, alkyl-diarylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy and triaralkyl-

silyloxy groups.

More specific examples of the silyloxy group include trimethylsilyloxy, triethylsilyloxy, triisopropylsilyloxy, dimethylhexylsilyloxy, tert-butyl-
5 dimethylsilyloxy, methyldiisopropylsilyloxy, isopropyl-
dimethylsilyloxy, tert-butylmethoxyphenylsilyloxy, tert-butoxydiphenylsilyloxy, triphenylsilyloxy, tert-butyl-
diphenylsilyloxy, dimethylcumylsilyloxy and tribenzylsilyloxy groups.

10 Illustrative of the esterified carboxyl and esterified thiocarboxyl groups are carboxyl and thiocarboxyl groups esterified by the above-described
alkyl, alkylthio, alkyloxy, alkenyl, alkenylthio, alkenyloxy, aralkyl, aralkylthio, aralkyloxy, aryl,
15 arylthio, aryloxy, carbamoylalkyl, imino lower alkyl, acylalkyl, silyl (which is the same as the silyl group in the above-described silyloxy group), heterocyclic,
heterocyclic thio and heterocyclic oxy groups.

On the other hand, no particular limitation is
20 imposed on the carboxyl-protecting group represented by R_2 or R_4 , insofar as it is generally used in the technical field of β -lactam compounds. Usable examples include those capable of forming ester moieties together
with the carboxyl group and being removable by
25 hydrolysis, photodecomposition, oxidation or reduction

or removable enzymatically; and those capable of forming, together with the carboxyl group, ester moieties which liberate in the living body to form free carboxylic acids.

5 Preferred examples of the carboxyl-protecting group include groups capable of forming esters which are to be described next.

Namely, examples of the carboxyl-protecting group first include tri-substituted silyl esters such as tri-
10 alkylsilyl esters, aryl(alkyl)alkoxysilyl esters, alkoxidiarylsilyl esters, triarylsilyl esters, alkyl-diarylsilyl esters, aryldialkylsilyl esters and tri-aralkylsilyl esters (for example, trimethylsilyl esters, triethylsilyl esters, triisopropylsilyl esters,
15 dimethylhexylsilyl esters, tert-butyldimethylsilyl esters, methyldiisopropylsilyl esters, isopropyl-dimethylsilyl esters, tert-butylmethoxyphenylsilyl esters, tert-butoxydiphenylsilyl esters, triphenylsilyl esters, tert-butyldiphenylsilyl esters, dimethylcumyl-
20 silyl esters and tribenzylsilyl esters); and trisubstituted silyl lower alkyl esters, for example, tri-alkylsilyl lower alkyl esters, aryl(alkyl)alkoxysilyl lower alkyl esters, alkoxidiarylsilyl lower alkyl esters, triarylsilyl lower alkyl esters, alkyl-diaryl-
25 silyl lower alkyl esters, aryldialkylsilyl lower

alkyl esters, trialkylsilyl lower alkyl esters [for instance, those formed by substituting the above-exemplified tri-substituted silyl groups to lower alkyl groups (e.g., linear or branched lower alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, tert-butyl and hexyl)].

Examples of the carboxyl-protecting group also include aromatic heterocyclic esters; lower alkyl esters, for example, lower alkyl esters which may contain one or more suitable substituents, such as lower alkanoyloxy(lower)alkyl esters, lower alkanesulfonyl(lower)alkyl esters, mono(or di or tri)halo(lower)alkyl esters, lower alkoxycarbonyloxy(lower)alkyl esters, phthalidylidene(lower)alkyl esters, (5-lower alkyl(or aryl)-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)(lower)alkyl esters; lower alkenyl esters (for example, vinyl esters and allyl esters); and lower alkynyl esters (for example, ethynyl esters and propynyl esters).

Among the above-described carboxyl-protecting groups, specific examples of the aromatic heterocyclic esters include pyridyl ester, pyrimidinyl ester, pyrazinyl ester and pyridazinyl ester, and those of the lower alkyl esters include methyl ester, ethyl ester, n-propyl ester, isopropyl ester, n-butyl ester, isobutyl ester, tert-butyl ester, pentyl ester and

hexyl ester.

Out of the lower alkyl esters which may contain one or more suitable substituents, examples of the lower alkanoyloxy(lower)alkyl esters include acetoxymethyl ester, propionyloxymethyl ester, butyryloxymethyl ester, valeryloxymethyl ester, pivaloyloxymethyl ester, hexanoyloxymethyl ester, 1-(or 2-)acetoxylethyl ester, 1-(or 2- or 3-)acetoxypentyl ester, 1-(or 2-, 3- or 4-)acetoxylhexyl ester, 1-(or 2-)propionyloxylethyl ester, 1-(or 2- or 3-)propionyloxypentyl ester, 1-(or 2-)butyryloxylethyl ester, 1-(or 2-)isobutyryloxylethyl ester, 1-(or 2-)pivaloyloxylethyl ester, 1-(or 2-)hexanoyloxylethyl ester, isobutyryloxymethyl ester, 2-ethylbutyryloxymethyl ester, 3,3-dimethylbutyryloxymethyl ester, and 1-(or 2-)pentanoyloxylethyl ester.

Further, out of the lower alkyl esters which may contain one or more suitable substituents, illustrative of the lower alkanesulfonyl(lower)alkyl esters is 2-mesylethyl ester; illustrative of the mono(or di or tri)halo(lower)alkyl ester are 2-iodoethyl ester, 2,2-dichloroethyl ester and 2,2,2-trichloroethyl ester; illustrative of lower alkoxycarbonyloxy(lower)alkyl ester are methoxycarbonyloxymethyl ester, ethoxycarbonyloxymethyl ester, propoxycarbonyloxymethyl ester, tert-butoxycarbonyloxymethyl ester, 1-(or 2-)methoxy-

carbonyloxyethyl ester, 1-(or 2-)ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl ester and 1-(or 2-)isopropoxycarbonyloxyethyl ester; and illustrative of the 5-lower alkyl(or aryl)-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)(lower)alkyl esters are (5-methyl(or
5 phenyl)-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)methyl ester, (5-ethyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)methyl ester and (5-propyl(or phenyl)-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)ethyl ester.

or In addition, examples of the carboxyl-protecting groups also include ar^{yl}(lower)alkyl esters which may
10 contain one or more suitable substitutes (for example, benzyl ester, 4-methoxybenzyl ester, 4-nitrobenzyl ester, 2-nitrobenzyl ester, phenethyl ester, trityl ester, benzhydryl ester, bis(methoxyphenyl)methyl ester, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl ester and 4-hydroxy-3,5-di-
15 tert-butylbenzyl ester); aryl esters which may contain one or more suitable substituents (for example, phenyl ester, 4-chlorophenyl ester, tolyl ester, tert-butylphenyl ester, xylyl ester, mesityl ester and cumenyl ester); and phthalidyl esters.

20 On the other hand, no particular limitation is imposed on the protected hydroxyl group represented by OR₃ in the compounds (II), (III) and (IV). Examples of the protected hydroxyl group therefore include hydroxyl groups protected by commonly-employed hydroxyl-
25 protecting groups.

Examples of the protected hydroxyl group include trisubstituted silyloxy groups such as trialkylsilyloxy groups, aryl(alkyl)alkoxysilyloxy groups, alkoxydiarylsilyloxy groups, triarylsilyloxy groups, alkyl diarylsilyloxy groups, aryldialkylsilyloxy groups and triaralkylsilyloxy groups; lower alkoxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents; lower alkanoyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents; lower alkoxy carbonyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents; lower alkenyloxy carbonyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents; aryl carbonyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents; aralkyloxy carbonyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents; aryloxy carbonyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents; aralkyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents; and heterocyclic oxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents.

Among the protected hydroxyl groups, specific examples of the trisubstituted silyloxy groups include trimethylsilyloxy, triethylsilyloxy, triisopropylsilyloxy, dimethylhexylsilyloxy, tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy, methyldiisopropylsilyloxy, isopropyl dimethyl-

silyloxy, tert-butylmethoxyphenylsilyloxy, tert-butoxy-diphenylsilyloxy, triphenylsilyloxy, tert-butyl-diphenylsilyloxy, dimethylcumylsilyloxy, and tribenzyl-silyloxy.

5 Further, specific examples of the lower alkoxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents include methoxymethoxy, methoxyethoxymethoxy and triphenylmethoxy; and specific examples of the lower alkanoyloxy groups which may contain one or more
10 suitable substituents include acetoxymethoxy, chloroacetoxymethoxy, methoxyacetoxymethoxy, propionylloxy, butyryloxy, isobutyryloxy, valerylloxy, pivaloyloxy, hexanoyloxy, 2-ethylbutyryloxy, 3,3-dimethylbutyryloxy and pentanoyloxy.

 Specific examples of the lower alkoxy-carbonyloxy
15 groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents include methoxycarbonyloxy, ethoxycarbonyloxy, propoxycarbonyloxy, isopropoxycarbonyloxy, tert-butoxycarbonyloxy, 2-iodoethoxycarbonyloxy, 2,2-dichloroethoxycarbonyloxy and 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyloxy; specific examples of lower alkenyloxy-carbonyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable
20 substituents include vinylloxy-carbonyloxy, allyloxy-carbonyloxy and 2-chloroallyloxy-carbonyloxy; and specific examples of the arylcarbonyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents include ben-
25

zoyloxy.

Specific examples of the aralkyloxycarbonyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents include benzyloxycarbonyloxy, p-nitro-
5 benzyloxycarbonyloxy, p-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyloxy, phenethyloxycarbonyloxy, trityloxycarbonyloxy, benzhydryloxycarbonyloxy, bis(methoxyphenyl)methyloxy-carbonyloxy, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyloxy and 4-hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylbenzyloxycarbonyloxy; and
10 specific examples of the aryloxycarbonyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents include phenyloxycarbonyloxy, 4-chlorophenyloxy-carbonyloxy, tolyloxycarbonyloxy, tert-butylphenyloxy-carbonyloxy, xylyloxycarbonyloxy, mesityloxycarbonyloxy
15 and cumenyloxycarbonyloxy.

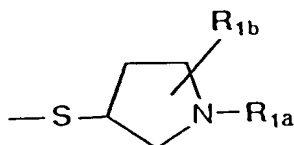
Finally, specific examples of the aralkyloxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents include benzyloxy, p-nitrobenzyloxy, p-methoxybenzyloxy, p-tert-butylbenzyloxy, 3,4-dimethyl-
20 benzyloxy, 2,4-dimethoxybenzyloxy, benzhydryloxy and trityloxy; and specific examples of the heterocyclic oxy groups which may contain one or more suitable substituents include tetrahydropyranyloxy.

Preferred specific examples of the penem derivative (I) according to the present invention include
25

penem derivatives, in which R_1 is one of the following groups (i) and (ii), and pharmacologically acceptable salts thereof:

(i) a group represented by the following formula:

5



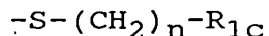
wherein R_{1a} and R_{1b} may be the same or different and represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, an aralkyl group containing 7 to 24 carbon atoms, an aryl group containing 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an imino lower alkyl group, an imino lower alkyl amino group, an imino(amino) lower alkyl group, a carbamonyl group, a carbamoyl lower alkyl group, an acyl group, an acyl lower alkyl group, carboxyl group, a heterocyclic group or a heterocyclic lower alkyl group; one or more hydrogen atoms of said alkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, aryl, imino lower alkyl, imino lower alkyl amino, imino(amino) lower alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyl lower alkyl, heterocyclic or heterocyclic lower alkyl group may each be substituted by a halogen atom, a carboxyl group, a thiocarboxyl group, a formyl group, a nitro group, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, an imino group, a lower alkylene acetal group, an alkyl group, an alkoxyl group, an alkenyl group, an

10
15
20
25

aralkyl group containing 7 to 24 carbon atoms, an aryl group containing 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryloxy group containing 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an imino lower alkyl group, an imino lower alkyl amino group, an imino-
5 (amino) lower alkyl group, a carbamoyl group, a carbamonyloxy group, a carbamoyl lower alkyl group, a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclic lower alkyl group, an acyl group or an acylalkyl group; said acyl groups and the acyl group of said acyl lower alkyl groups
10 represent an alkyl carbonyl, alkenylcarbonyl, aralkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, heterocyclic carbonyl or heterocyclic lower alkyl carbonyl group containing said substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, aryl, heterocyclic or heterocyclic lower alkyl
15 group; said carboxyl group may be esterified by said substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, aryl, heterocyclic or heterocyclic lower alkyl group; said heterocyclic groups and the heterocyclic group of said heterocyclic lower alkyl group may each contain
20 one or more carbonyl group in the rings thereof and the tertiary nitrogen atom thereof may form an intramolecular quaternary salt by the introduction of said substituent; and

(ii) a group represented by the following formula:

25



wherein n stands for 1 to 3; R_{1C} represents a hydrogen atom, an aryl group containing 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an amino group, an imino lower alkyl amino group, an aminosulfonyl group, carbamoyl group, acyl group, a
5 carboxyl group or a heterocyclic group; one or more hydrogen atoms of said aryl, amino, imino lower alkyl, amino, aminosulfonyl, carbamoyl or heterocyclic group may each be substituted by a halogen atom, a carboxyl group, a thiocarboxyl group, a formyl group, a nitro
10 group, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, an imino group, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an alkenyl group, an aralkyl group containing 7 to 24 carbon atoms, an aryl group containing 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryloxy group containing 6 to 10 carbon
15 atoms, an imino lower alkyl group, an imino lower alkyl amino group, an imino(amino) lower alkyl group, a carbamoyl group, a carbamoyloxy group, a carbamoyl lower alkyl group, a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclic lower alkyl group, an acyl group or a acylalkyl
20 group; said acyl groups and the acyl group of said acylalkyl groups recited as a substituent represent an alkylcarbonyl, alkenylcarbonyl, aralkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, heterocyclic carbonyl or heterocyclic lower alkylcarbonyl group containing one or more alkyl,
25 alkenyl, aralkyl, aryl, heterocyclic or heterocyclic

Q lower alkyl groups; one or more hydrogen atoms of these acyl groups may each be substituted by a halogen atom, a carboxyl group, a thiocarboxyl group, a formyl group, a nitro group, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, an imino group, a lower alkylene-
5 acetal group, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an alkenyl group, an aralkyl group containing 7 to 24 carbon atoms, an aryl group containing 6 to 10 carbon atoms, an aryloxy group containing 6 to 10 carbon
10 atoms, an imino lower alkyl group, an imino lower alkyl amino group, an imino(amino) lower alkyl group, carbamoyl group, a carbamoyloxy group, a carbamoyl lower alkyl group, a heterocyclic group, a heterocyclic lower alkyl group, an acyl group or an
15 acylalkyl group; said carboxyl group may be esterified by a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, aryl, heterocyclic or heterocyclic lower alkyl group; said heterocyclic group and the heterocyclic group of said heterocyclic lower alkyl groups, the latter heterocyclic group being recited as a substituent,
20 may each contain one or more carbonyl groups in the ring thereof and the tertiary nitrogen atom thereof may form an intramolecular quaternary salt by the introduction of said substituent.

25 Preferred examples of the penem derivative which

is represented by (I) and is available in accordance with the present invention include compounds in which groups represented as R_1 , said groups being 2-substituents on the penem ring in the formula (I), are represented by a group SR_5 and illustrative of R_5 are hydrogen atom, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, neopentyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 2-hydroxypropyl, 3-hydroxypropyl, 2-aminoethyl, 2-amino-2-iminoethyl, 2-aminopropyl, 3-aminopropyl, fluoromethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 2-fluoropropyl, 3-fluoropropyl, 2-phenoxyethyl, 3-phenyloxypropyl, 2-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]ethyl, 3-[(1-iminoethyl)amino]propyl, 2-[(1-imino-1-phenylmethyl)amino]ethyl, 2-[N-methyl-N-(2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)amino]ethyl, 2-[N-methyl-N-(2-oxo-2-pyridylethyl)amino]ethyl, 2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl, 2-(piperidin-1-yl)ethyl, 2-(piperazin-1-yl)ethyl, 2-(pyrrol-1-yl)ethyl, N-methylcarbamoylmethyl, N-benzylcarbamoylmethyl, N-phenylcarbamoylmethyl, N-methylcarbamoylethyl, N-benzylcarbamoylethyl, N-phenylcarbamoylethyl, 2-morpholino-2-oxoethyl, [o-(N-methylcarbamoyl)phenyl]methyl, [o-(N-benzylcarbamoyl)phenyl]methyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, 1-indanyl, 2-indanyl, 1-indanon-2-yl, 1-indanon-3-yl, 6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridin-5-yl, 6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclo-

penta[b]pyridin-6-yl, 6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[b]-
pyridin-7-yl,

vinyl, allyl,

benzyl, 3,4-dichlorophenylmethyl, 3-cyanophenyl-
5 methyl, 4-cyanophenylmethyl, diphenylmethyl, trityl,
(1-pyridinio)methyl, (2-pyridyl)methyl, (1-methyl-2-
pyridinio)methyl, (1-carbamoylmethyl-2-pyridinio)-
methyl, (3-pyridyl)methyl, (1-methyl-3-pyridinio)-
methyl, (1-carbamoylmethyl-3-pyridinio)methyl, (4-
10 pyridyl)methyl, (1-methyl-4-pyridinio)methyl, (1-
carbamoylmethyl-4-pyridinio)methyl, (2-pyrimidyl)-
methyl, (imidazol-2-yl)methyl, (1-methylimidazol-2-
yl)methyl, (1-methylimidazolium-3-yl)methyl, (1-
benzylimidazol-2-yl)methyl, (thiazol-2-yl)methyl,
15 phenethyl, 2,2-diphenylethyl, (1-pyridinio)ethyl, 2-(2-
pyridyl)ethyl, 2-(1-methyl-2-pyridinio)ethyl, 2-(1-
carbamoylmethyl-2-pyridinio)ethyl, 2-(3-pyridyl)ethyl,
2-(1-methyl-3-pyridinio)ethyl, 2-(1-carbamoylmethyl-3-
pyridinio)ethyl, 2-(4-pyridyl)ethyl, 2-(1-methyl-4-
20 pyridinio)ethyl, 2-(1-carbamoylmethyl-4-pyridinio)-
ethyl, 2-(2-pyrimidyl)ethyl, 2-(imidazol-2-yl)ethyl, 2-
(1-methylimidazolium-3-yl)ethyl, 2-(thiazol-2-yl)ethyl,
3-phenylpropyl, 3,3-diphenylpropyl, (1-pyridinio)-
propyl, 3-(2-pyridyl)propyl, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyridinio)-
25 propyl, 3-(1-carbamoylmethyl-2-pyridinio)propyl, 3-(3-

pyridyl)propyl, 3-(1-methyl-3-pyridinio)propyl, 3-(1-carbamoylmethyl-3-pyridinio)propyl, 3-(4-pyridyl)-propyl, 3-(1-methyl-4-pyridinio)propyl, 3-(1-carbamoylmethyl-4-pyridinio)propyl, 3-(2-pyrimidyl)propyl, 3-

5 (imidazol-2-yl)propyl, 3-(1-methylimidazolium-3-yl)-propyl, 3-(thiazol-2-yl)propyl, 1-naphthylmethyl, 2-naphthylmethyl, 2-(1-naphthyl)ethyl, 2-(2-naphthyl)-ethyl, (o-hydroxymethyl)benzyl, [o-(1-methylimidazolium-3-yl)methyl]benzyl, (m-hydroxymethyl)-

10 benzyl, [m-(1-methylimidazolium-3-yl)methyl]benzyl, (p-hydroxymethyl)benzyl, [p-(1-methylimidazolium-3-yl)-methyl]benzyl,

2-amino-2-phenylethyl, 2-amino-3-phenylpropyl, 2-oxo-2-phenylethyl, 2-oxo-2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl, 2-(1-

15 methyl-2-pyridinio)-2-oxoethyl, 2-oxo-2-(3-pyridyl)-ethyl, 2-(1-methyl-3-pyridinio)-2-oxoethyl, 2-oxo-2-(4-pyridyl)ethyl, 2-(1-methyl-4-pyridinio)-2-oxoethyl, 2-(imidazol-2-yl)-2-oxoethyl, 2-oxo-2-(thiazol-2-yl)ethyl,

20 phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, 2-pyridyl, 1-methyl-2-pyridinio, 3-pyridyl, 1-methyl-3-pyridinio, 4-pyridyl, 1-methyl-4-pyridinio, 2-pyrimidyl, imidazol-2-yl, thiazol-2-yl, 4-phenylthiazol-2-yl, benzothiazol-2-yl,

25 azetidin-3-yl, 1-allylazetidin-3-yl, 1-benzyl-

azetidin-3-yl, 1-phenylazetidin-3-yl, 1-(1-iminoethyl)-
azetidin-3-yl, 1-(2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)azetidin-3-yl,
pyrrolidin-3-yl, 2-iminopyrrolidin-3-yl, 2-imino-
pyrrolidin-4-yl, 1-allylpyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-benzyl-
5 pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-phenethylpyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-cyclo-
propylpyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-cyclopentylpyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-
cyclopropylmethylpyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(3-phenylpropyl)-
pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-phenylpyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(2-
pyridyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(1-methyl-2-pyridinio)-
10 pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(3-pyridyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(1-
methyl-3-pyridinio)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(4-pyridyl)-
pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(1-methyl-4-pyridinio)pyrrolidin-3-
yl, 1-(2-pyrimidyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(thiazol-2-yl)-
pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(o-aminophenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-
15 (m-aminophenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(p-aminophenyl)-
pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(p-fluorophenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-
(p-hydroxyphenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(p-methylphenyl)-
pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(p-methoxyphenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-
[p-(1-iminoethyl)aminophenyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(2-
20 hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenyl-
ethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(2-fluoroethyl)pyrrolidin-3-
yl, 1-(2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[2-(o-
hydroxy)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[2-(m-
hydroxy)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[2-(p-
25 hydroxy)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[2-(m,p-

a

dihydroxy)phenyl-2-oxoethyl^Lpyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[2-(o,m-
dihydroxy)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[2-(p-
fluoro)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[2-(p-
methyl)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[2-(p-
methoxy)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[2-(p-
amino)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(1-methyl-2-
oxo-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(3-oxo-3-phenyl-
propyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(2-oxo-3-phenylpropyl)-
pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(1-indanon-2-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-
10 (1-indanon-3-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[(1-pyridinio)-
methyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[(2-pyridyl)methyl]-
pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[(1-methyl-2-pyridinio)methyl]-
pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[(3-pyridyl)methyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl,
1-[(1-methyl-3-pyridinio)methyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[(4-
15 pyridyl)methyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[(1-methyl-4-
pyridinio)methyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[(imidazol-2-
yl)methyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[(1-methylimidazolium-3-
yl)methyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[(4-carbamoylphenyl)-
methyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[(3-acetylphenyl)methyl]-
20 pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-[(2-oxo-2-piperazinyl)ethyl]-
pyrrolidin-3-yl,

1-iminomethylpyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(1-iminoethyl)-
pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-(1-imino-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidin-3-
yl, 1-iminopropylpyrrolidin-3-yl,

25 piperidin-2-ylmethyl, piperidin-3-yl, piperidin-

4-yl, 1-allylpiperidin-4-yl, 1-benzylpiperidin-4-yl, 1-phenylpiperidin-4-yl, 1-(1-iminoethyl)piperidin-4-yl, 2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidin-4-yl, 2-(1-pyridinio)-methylpyrrolidin-4-yl, 2-(1-methylimidazolium-3-yl)-methylpyrrolidin-4-yl, 2-hydroxymethyl-1-(1-iminoethyl)pyrrolidin-4-yl, 2-phenoxyethylpyrrolidin-4-yl, 2-phenylmethylpyrrolidin-4-yl, pyrazolidin-4-yl, and indan-3-on-1-yl; and pharmacologically acceptable salts thereof.

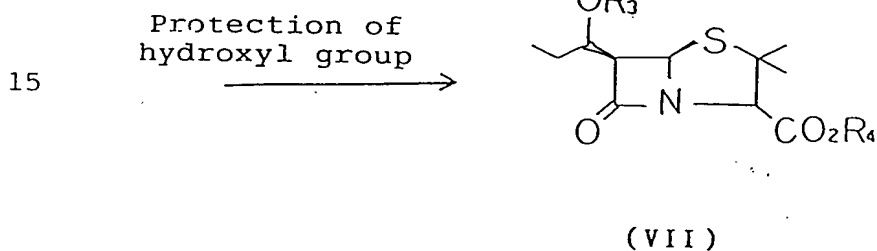
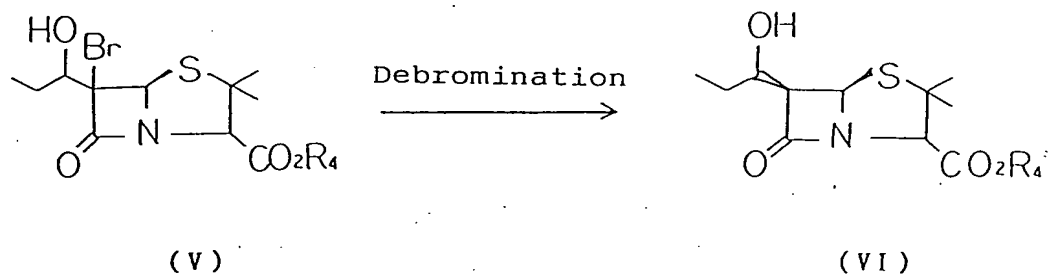
It is to be noted that many of the penem compounds (I) according to the present invention have isomers and the present invention embraces all possible isomers other than the (1'S,5R,6R) isomers, being the characteristic feature of the penem derivatives according to the present invention, and mixtures thereof. For example, preferred examples of those containing a pyrrolidinyl group or a substituted pyrrolidinyl group as the group represented by R₁ among the penem derivatives (I) according to the present invention are those containing an (S)-pyrrolidinyl-3-yl group as the group.

The penem derivative (I) according to the present invention can be prepared by various processes and can be synthesized by any one of the below-described processes. These processes will hereinafter be described one by one.

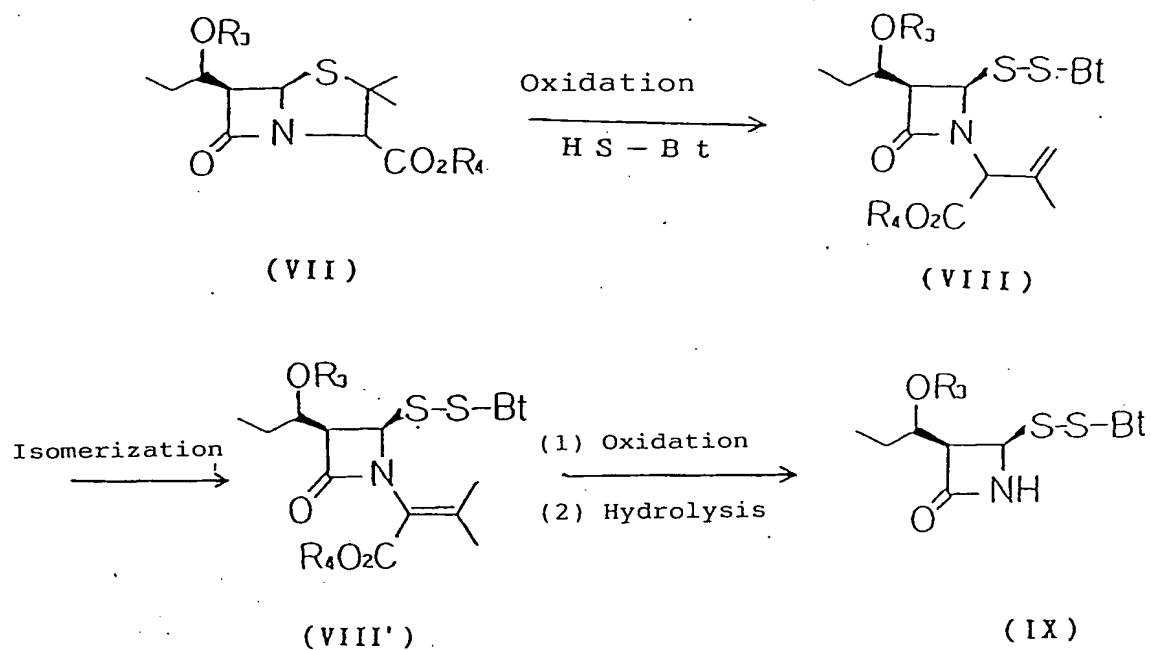
Process 1:

Each compound of the formula (I) in which R_1 is the above-described substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group, substituted or unsubstituted alkenylthio group, substituted or unsubstituted aralkylthio group, substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group, substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic thio group, or substituted or unsubstituted acylthio group (Compound (Ia)) can be prepared in accordance with the following reaction scheme, using as a starting material a

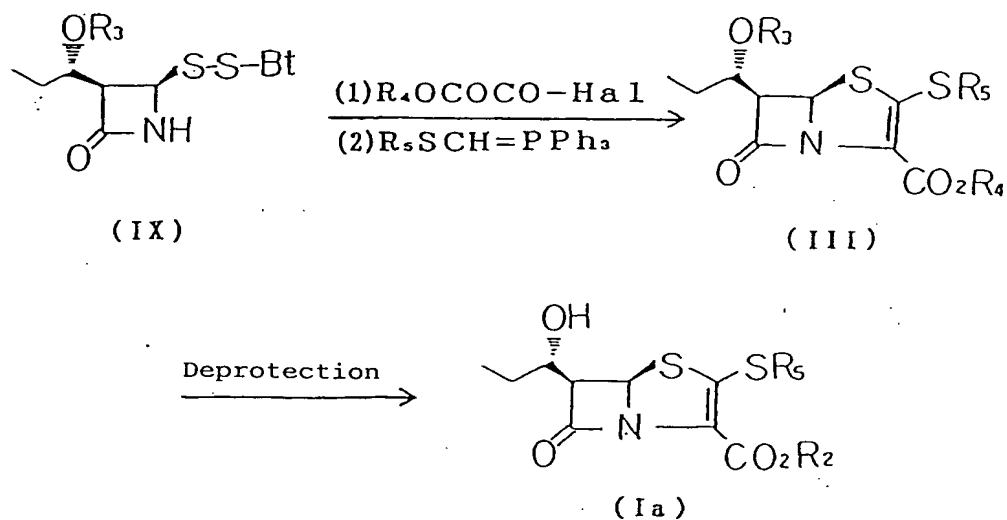
(a)



(b)



(c)



5

wherein R_5 represents a substituted or unsubstituted

alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group or a substituted or unsubstituted acyl group, Bt represents a benzothiazole group, and R_2 , OR_3 and R_4 have the same meanings as defined above.

In the above process, step (a) is to protect the hydroxyl group subsequent to the removal of bromine from the compound (V) as a starting material.

The compound of the formula (V) as the starting material is a known compound which can be obtained by the process disclosed in J. Org. Chem., 42, 2966 (1977). Although it is obtained as a mixture of two types of isomers with respect to the asymmetric carbon to which the hydroxyl group is bonded, it can be reacted as the mixture up to the formula (IX) in step (b) which will be described subsequently herein.

The debromination can be conducted by reacting 1.0 to 5 equivalents of a reducing agent such as tributyltin hydride with 1 equivalent of the compound (V) under heat for 1 to 24 hours in a solvent, for example, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene or toluene, or a saturated hydrocarbon such as hexane.

After completion of the bromination, the solvent

is distilled off. Subsequent to dilution with acetonitrile, the solvent layer is washed with a saturated hydrocarbon such as hexane and the resulting acetonitrile layer is caused to evaporate to dryness, where-
5 by the target compound (VI) can be obtained. It can be purified by chromatography or the like if necessary.

Then, the hydroxyl-protecting group is introduced into the compound (VI) so that the compound (VI) is
10 converted into the hydroxyl-protected compound (VII). This reaction varies depending on the hydroxyl-protecting group to be introduced. For example, when a protecting group of the silyl type, such as a tert-butyl-
15 dimethylsilyl group, is introduced, the introduction is conducted by reacting 1.0 to 5 equivalents of a corresponding silyl chloride and 1.0 to 1.5 equivalents of a tertiary amine, such as triethylamine, or im-
20 idazole with 1 equivalent of the compound (VI) for 1 to 24 hours at 0°C to 70°C, preferably room temperature in a solvent, for example, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene or toluene, an amide such as N,N-dimethyl-
25 formamide, a ketone such as acetone or methyl ethyl ketone, an ether such as tetrahydrofuran or diethyl ether, a saturated hydrocarbon such as hexane, a halogenated hydrocarbon such as methylene chloride or

chloroform, or a mixture thereof in accordance with a known process (for example, Tetrahedron Lett., 99, 1979).

5 After the reaction, the reaction product is diluted with a water-immiscible organic solvent. The organic layer is successively washed with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride,
10 and the solvent is distilled off, whereby the target compound (VII) is obtained. It can also be purified by chromatography or the like if necessary.

In Process 1, step (b) is to subject the hydroxyl-protected compound (VII) to ring-opening so
15 that the compound (VII) is converted into the azetidinone derivative (IX).

According to this step, the sulfur atom on the penam ring of the compound (VII) is first oxidized into a sulfoxide, on which 2-mercaptobenzothiazole is caused
20 to act so that the penam ring is opened to derive the compound represented by the formula (VIII).

The step in which the sulfur atom of the compound (VII) is oxidized into the sulfoxide can be conducted by causing 1.0 to 1.2 equivalents of an oxidizing agent
25 led by a peroxy acid such as m-chloroperbenzoic acid to

act on 1 equivalent of the compound (VII) at -20°C to room temperature, preferably 0°C for 10 minutes to 24 hours in a solvent, for example, a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene or toluene, or a saturated hydrocarbon such as hexane.

After completion of the reaction, the reaction product is diluted with a water-immiscible organic solvent. The organic layer is successively washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and the organic solvent is distilled off, whereby the sulfoxide is obtained. It can also be purified by chromatography or the like if necessary.

The thus-obtained sulfoxide is reacted with 2-mercaptobenzothiazole at a ratio of 1 equivalent to 1.0 to 5 equivalents at 50 to 150°C, preferably 110°C for 1 hour to 24 hours while using, as a solvent, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene or toluene or a saturated hydrocarbon such as hexane. After the reaction, the solvent is distilled off to obtain the compound (VIII). It can also be purified by chromatography or the like if necessary.

The resultant compound (VIII) can be converted into the compound (IX) by isomerizing it with respect

to the double bond to obtain an α,β -unsaturated ester represented by the formula (VIII'), subjecting the double bond to oxidative cleavage and then hydrolyzing the thus-obtained imide.

5 This isomerization can be conducted by reacting 0.01 to 0.5 equivalent, preferably 0.1 equivalent of a tertiary amine such as triethylamine with 1 equivalent of the compound (VIII) at 0°C to 50°C, preferably room temperature for 1 to 4 hours while using, as a solvent,
10 a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene or toluene, a ketone such as acetone or methyl ethyl ketone, or a saturated hydrocarbon such as hexane.

 The target compound (VIII') can be obtained by
15 distilling off the solvent after the isomerization. This compound can be purified by chromatography or the like if necessary.

 Further, the oxidative cleavage of the double bond and the hydrolysis can be conducted by causing
20 ozone to act on the compound (VIII') at -78°C to -50°C in a solvent such as an ester such as ethyl acetate or an alcohol such as methanol or ethanol, causing a reducing agent such as dimethyl sulfide, a phosphine such as triphenylphosphine or zinc to act, distilling
25 off the solvent, and then causing water, methanol or a

mixed solvent thereof to act for the hydrolysis of the imide.

5 The azetidinone derivative (IX) can be obtained by distilling off the solvent after completion of the reaction. By purification such as chromatography or recrystallization, it can be isolated into two types of isomers with respect to the asymmetric carbon to which the hydroxyl group is bonded.

10 A description will hereinafter be made assuming that the 1'S isomer out of the isolated isomers is the azetidinone derivative (IX).

15 Step (c) of Process 1 is to react the azetidinone derivative (IX) first with oxalyl halide monoester ($R_4OCOCO-Hal$) and then with thiomethylene triphenylphosphorane compound ($R_5SCH=PPh_3$) to close a ring and then to remove the hydroxyl-protecting group and, if necessary, the carboxyl-protecting group, whereby the penem compound (Ia) according to the present invention is obtained.

20 This reaction is conducted by first causing 1.0 to 1.2 equivalents of the oxalyl halide monoester to act on 1 equivalent of the azetidinone derivative (IX) at $-20^{\circ}C$ to $10^{\circ}C$ in the presence of a tertiary amine such as triethylamine for 10 to 30 minutes in a solvent, for example, a halogenated hydrocarbon such as

25

dichloromethane, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene or toluene, or an ether such as tetrahydrofuran or diethyl ether.

5 After completion of the reaction, the reaction product is diluted with a water-immiscible organic solvent. The organic layer is successively washed with water, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen-carbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and the solvent is distilled off, whereby the
10 imide is obtained. Without subjecting the imide to isolation or purification, the imide is reacted with thiomethylenetriphenylphosphorane compound at a ratio of 1 equivalent to 2 to 2.5 equivalents at -20°C to 0°C for 1 to 24 hours in a solvent, for example, an ether
15 such as tetrahydrofuran or diethyl ether, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as toluene, or a saturated hydrocarbon such as hexane.

As the oxalyl monohalide monoester employed here, those represented by allyl oxalyl chloride, paranitro-
20 benzyl oxalyl chloride and the like are usable. Further, usable examples of the thiomethylenetriphenylphosphorane compound include those containing, as R_5 , a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or un-
25 substituted aralkyl group, a substituted or un-

substituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group, or a substituted or unsubstituted acyl group. They are known, or can be prepared by processes similar to preparation processes of known compounds.

The target penem compound (Ia) can be obtained by diluting the reaction product with a water-immiscible organic solvent after completion of the reaction, washing the organic layer with water, distilling off the organic solvent and then subjecting the residue to a deprotecting reaction.

The removal of the hydroxyl-protecting group R_3 can be effected by suitably choosing a known method [for example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. SHO 61-207387 or Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. HEI 7-70126], although conditions vary depending on the nature of each protecting group. For example, when a protecting group of the silyl type, such as a tert-butyldimethylsilyl group, is used, a reaction is allowed to easily proceed by diluting the reaction product with a solvent and then bringing tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride, triethylamine trihydrogenfluoride or the like into contact with the reaction product. For this reaction, the preferred temperature ranges from room temperature to 50°C, and

preferred usable exemplary solvents include ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and diethyl ether, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene and toluene, esters such as ethyl acetate, and ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone. The target compound (Ia) can be obtained by diluting the reaction product with a water-immiscible organic solvent after completion of the reaction, washing the organic layer successively with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate, water, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and then distilling off the organic solvent.

On the other hand, the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group R_4 can be conducted if necessary. It can be effected by suitably choosing a known method [for example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. SHO 61-207387 or Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. HEI 6-321952], although conditions vary depending on the nature of each protecting group. For example, when an allyl group is used, a reaction is allowed to easily proceed by diluting the reaction product with a solvent and then causing tributyltin hydride, a carboxylic acid such as acetic acid or 2-ethylhexanoic acid, or an alkali metal salt

such as the sodium salt of such a carboxylic acid to act in the presence of a palladium catalyst such as tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0) or palladium (II) acetate. For this reaction, the preferred
5 temperature ranges from room temperature to 50°C, and preferred usable exemplary solvents include halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and diethyl ether, aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene and toluene, esters such as ethyl
10 acetate, ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone, water, and mixed solvents thereof. The target compound (Ia) can be obtained by distilling off the solvent after completion of the reaction.

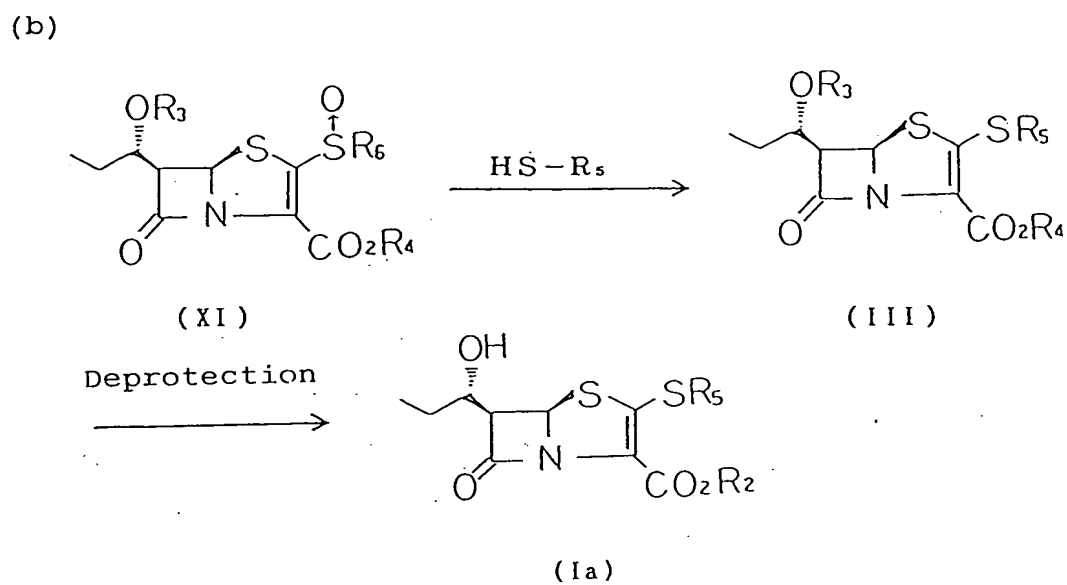
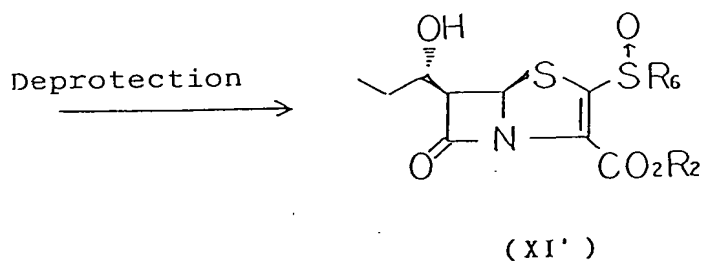
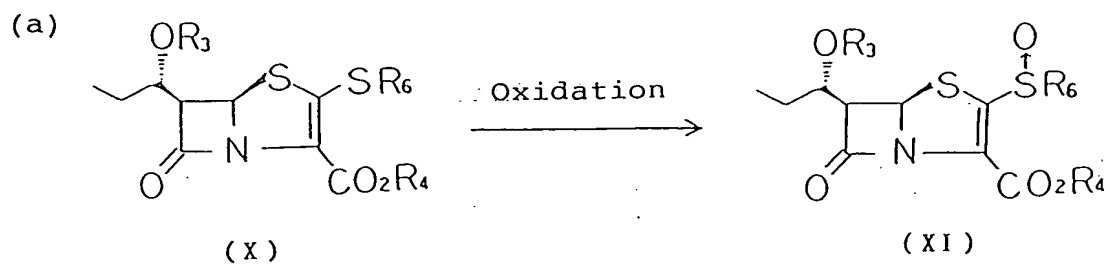
When the protecting group is an aralkyl group
15 such as a paranitrobenzyl group, a deprotecting reaction can be carried out using a catalytic hydrogenating reaction which employs hydrogen in the presence of a palladium-carbon catalyst.

Incidentally, it is possible to simultaneously
20 conduct conversion of the 2-substituent by using the method for the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group R₄ in the compound (III). Feasible examples of the conversion include reduction of a double bond or triple bond, deprotection of an amino group, and removal of a
25 carboxyl-protecting group.

The target compound (Ia) which is obtained by removing the protecting groups for the hydroxyl group and/or the carboxyl group in the compound (III) can be purified by chromatography such as liquid chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary. Further, a mixture of isomers can be separated by chromatography such as column chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary.

Process 2:

Each compound of the formula (I) in which R_1 is the above-described substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group, substituted or unsubstituted alkenylthio group, substituted or unsubstituted aralkylthio group, substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group, substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic thio group, or substituted or unsubstituted acylthio group (Compound (Ia)) can be prepared in accordance with the following reaction scheme, by exchanging the 2-thio group of the compound (X) and then removing its hydroxyl-protecting group and, if necessary, its carboxyl-protecting group.



5 wherein R_6 represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group or

a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, and R_2 , R_3 , R_4 and R_5 have the same meanings as defined above.

As preferred specific examples of the substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, the substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, the substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group or the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group of R_6 , those described above in connection with R_1 can also be mentioned.

In the above process, step (a) is first to oxidize into a sulfoxide the sulfur atom of the substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group, the substituted or unsubstituted alkenylthio group, the substituted or unsubstituted aralkylthio group or the substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group at the 2-position of the penem as the compound (X).

This oxidizing reaction can be carried out following a known process [for example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. SHO 57-77688]. For example, it can be effected by causing 1 to 1.2 equivalents of a peroxy acid such as m-chloroperbenzoic acid to act on 1 equivalent of the compound (X) at -78°C to 0°C for 30 minutes to 2 hours in a solvent, for example, a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene or toluene, or a saturated hydrocarbon such as hexane.

The sulfoxide can be obtained by diluting the reaction product with a water-immiscible organic solvent after the reaction, washing the organic layer successively with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and then distilling off the organic solvent.

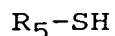
It is also possible to obtain the compound (XI') by removing its hydroxyl-protecting group and, if necessary, its carboxyl-protecting group. The removal of these hydroxyl-protecting group and carboxyl-protecting groups can be effected as described above. Subsequent to the removal of these protecting groups, the compounds (XI) and (XI') can be purified further by chromatography or the like if necessary.

In the above process, the exchange reaction of the thio group in step (b) can be conducted by causing the thiol compound (HS-R_5) to act on the thus-obtained sulfoxide (XI). This can be practiced by a known method [for example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. SHO 56-156281]. To react the thiol compound with the sulfoxide, it is preferred to react 1 equivalent of the sulfoxide with 1 to 2 equivalents of the thiol compound at -78°C to 0°C for 30 minutes to 4 hours in the presence of 1 to 1.5 equivalents of a

tertiary amine such as triethylamine or diisopropylethylamine.

The compound (III) can be obtained by diluting the reaction product with a water-immiscible organic solvent after the reaction, washing the organic layer successively with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate, water, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and then distilling off the organic solvent.

Illustrative of the thiol compound represented by the formula:



are methanethiol, ethanethiol, n-propylmercaptan, isopropylmercaptan, n-butylmercaptan, isobutylmercaptan, tert-butylmercaptan, n-pentylmercaptan, neopentylmercaptan, 2-hydroxyethylmercaptan, 3-hydroxypropylmercaptan, 1-mercapto-2-(N-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylamino)ethane, 1-mercapto-3-(N-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylamino)propane, 2-fluoro-1-mercaptoethane, 3-fluoro-1-mercaptopropane, 1-mercapto-2-phenoxyethane, 1-mercapto-3-phenoxypropane, 1-mercapto-2-[N-methyl-N-(2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)amino]ethane, 1-(2-mercaptoethyl)pyrrolidine, 1-(2-mercaptoethyl)piperidine, 1-(2-mercaptoethyl)pyrrole, 4-(2-mercaptoethyl)-1-(p-nitro-

benzyloxycarbonyl)piperazine,
cyclopropanethiol, cyclopentanethiol,
cyclohexanethiol, 1-mercaptoindane, 2-mercaptoindane,
2-mercapto-1-indanone, 3-mercapto-1-indanone, 6,7-
5 dihydro-5-mercapto-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridine, 6,7-
dihydro-6-mercapto-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridine, 6,7-
dihydro-7-mercapto-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridine,
allylmercaptan,
benzylmercaptan, diphenylmethylmercaptan, trityl-
10 mercaptan, (2-pyridyl)methylmercaptan, (3-pyridyl)-
methylmercaptan, (4-pyridyl)methylmercaptan, (2-
pyrimidyl)methylmercaptan, (imidazol-2-yl)methyl-
mercaptan, (1-methyl-imidazol-2-yl)methylmercaptan, (1-
benzyl-imidazol-2-yl)methylmercaptan, (thiazol-2-yl)-
15 methylmercaptan, 2-phenylethanethiol, 2,2-diphenyl-
ethanethiol, 2-(2-mercaptoethyl)pyridine, 3-(2-
mercaptoethyl)pyridine, 4-(2-mercaptoethyl)pyridine, 2-
(2-mercaptoethyl)pyrimidine, 2-(2-mercaptoethyl)-
imidazole, 1-mercapto-3-phenylpropane, 1-mercapto-3,3-
20 diphenylpropane, 2-(3-mercaptopropyl)pyridine, 3-(3-
mercaptopropyl)pyridine, 4-(3-mercaptopropyl)pyridine,
2-(3-mercaptopropyl)pyridine, 2-(3-mercaptopropyl)-
imidazole, 2-(3-mercaptopropyl)thiazole, 1-naphthyl-
methanethiol, 2-naphthylmethanethiol, 2-(1-naphthyl)-
25 ethanethiol, 2-(2-naphthyl)ethanethiol,

2-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-phenylethane-
thiol, 2-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)amino-3-phenyl-
propanethiol, 1-mercapto-2-oxo-2-phenylethane, 1-
mercapto-2-oxo-2-(2-pyridyl)ethane, 1-mercapto-2-oxo-2-
5 (3-pyridyl)ethane, 1-mercapto-2-oxo-2-(4-pyridyl)-
ethane, 1-mercapto-2-oxo-2-(imidazol-2-yl)ethane, 1-
mercapto-2-oxo-2-(thiazol-2-yl)ethane, 3-mercapto-1-(p-
nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)azetidine, 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-
mercaptoazetidine, 1-benzyl-3-mercaptoazetidine, 3-
10 mercapto-1-phenylazetidine, 3-mercapto-1-(2-oxo-2-
phenylethyl)azetidine,
3-mercapto-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-
pyrrolidine, 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine,
1-benzyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-phenethyl-
15 pyrrolidine, 1-cyclopropyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, 1-
cyclopentyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-(3-
phenylpropyl)pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-phenyl-
pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-(2-pyridyl)pyrrolidine, 3-
mercapto-1-(3-pyridyl)pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-(4-
20 pyridyl)pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-(2-pyrimidyl)-
pyrrolidine, 1-(imidazol-2-yl)-3-mercaptopyrrolidine,
3-mercapto-1-(thiazol-2-yl)pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-
[4-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)aminophenyl]pyrrolidine,
1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, 1-(2-hydroxy-
25 2-phenylethyl)-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, 1-(2-fluoro-

ethyl)-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-(2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-[2-(2-p-nitrobenzyloxy)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-[2-oxo-2-(3-p-nitrobenzyloxy)phenylethyl]pyrrolidine,
5 3-mercapto-1-[2-(4-p-nitrobenzyloxy)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]-pyrrolidine, 1-[2-(p-fluoro)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-[2-(p-methyl)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-[2-(p-methoxy)-phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-(1-methyl-10 2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-(3-oxo-3-phenylpropyl)pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-(2-oxo-3-phenylpropyl)pyrrolidine, 1-(1-indanon-2-yl)-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, 1-(1-indanon-3-yl)-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-[(2-pyridyl)methyl]pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-[(3-pyridyl)methyl]pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-[(4-pyridyl)methyl]pyrrolidine,
15 2-mercaptomethyl-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-piperidine, 3-mercapto-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-piperidine, 4-mercapto-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-piperidine, 1-allyloxycarbonyl-4-mercaptopiperidine, 1-20 benzyl-3-mercaptopiperidine, 3-mercapto-1-phenylpiperidine,
5-hydroxymethyl-3-mercapto-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)pyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-5-phenoxyethylpyrrolidine, 3-mercapto-1-(p-

nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-5-phenylmethylpyrrolidine, and
4-mercapto-1-(1,2-di(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl))-
pyrazolidine.

The target compound (Ia) can then be obtained by
5 removing the hydroxyl-protecting group and, if neces-
sary, the carboxyl-protecting group by the above-
described methods.

Incidentally, it is possible to simultaneously
conduct conversion of the 2-substituent by using the
10 method for the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group
R₄ in the compound (III). Feasible examples of the
conversion include reduction of a double bond or triple
bond, deprotection of an amino group, and removal of a
carboxyl-protecting group.

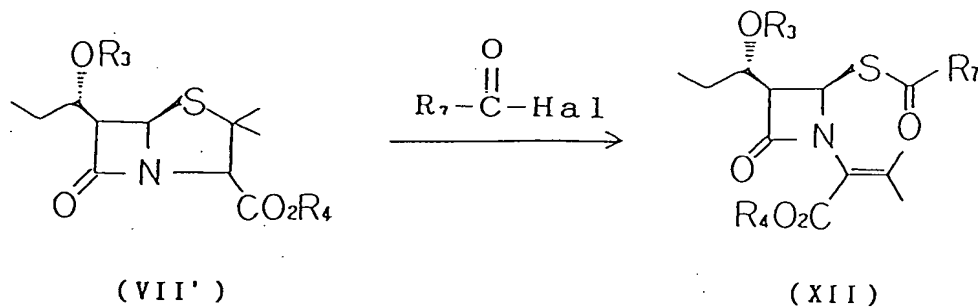
15 The target compound (Ia) which is obtained by
removing the protecting groups for the hydroxyl group
and/or the carboxyl group in the compound (III) can be
purified by chromatography such as liquid chromato-
graphy, recrystallization or the like if necessary.
20 Further, a mixture of isomers can be separated by
chromatography such as column chromatography, re-
crystallization or the like if necessary.

Process 3:

Each compound of the formula (I) in which R₁ is
25 the above-described substituted or unsubstituted alkyl

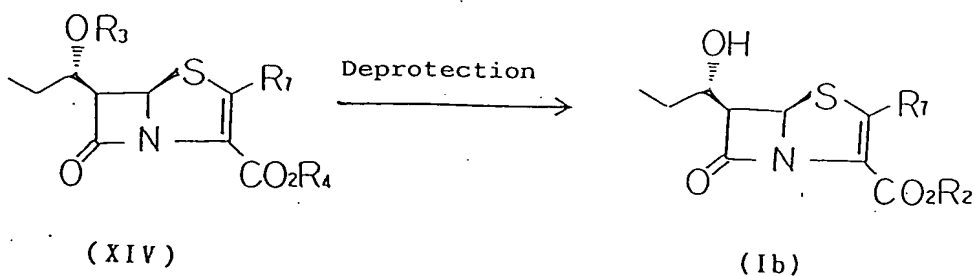
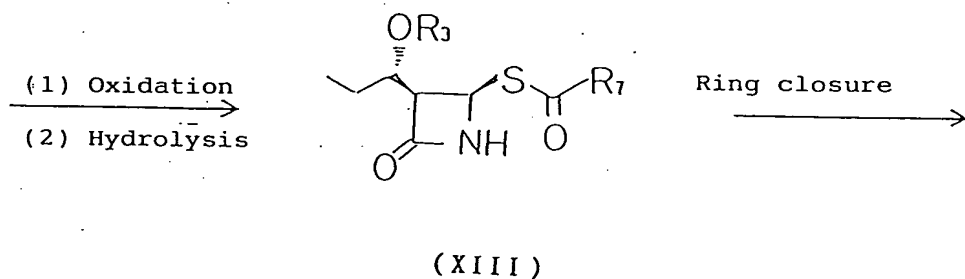
group, substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, or substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group can be prepared in accordance with the following reaction scheme, using as a starting material the compound (VII') obtained in Process 1.

(a)



10

(b)



wherein R₇ represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group or a substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group, and R₂, R₃ and R₄ have the same meanings as defined above.

As preferred specific examples of the substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, the substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, the substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group or the substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group of R₇, those described above in connection with R₁ can also be mentioned.

In the above process, step (a) is to open the ring of the compound (VII') to derive the compound (XII). This reaction is already known (Heterocycles, 31, 617, 1990) or can be practiced following the known reaction. Incidentally, the compound (VII') can be obtained by chromatographic isolation of the compound (VII).

Namely, this reaction can be conducted as will be described next. Following the above-described publication, 1 to 1.2 equivalents of a silver salt such as silver chloride or silver nitrate are reacted with 1 equivalent of the compound (VII') at -20°C to 50°C,

preferably room temperature in the presence of 1 to 2 equivalents of a strong base such as diazabicyclononene (DBN) or diazabicycloundecene (DBU) in a solvent, for example, acetonitrile, pyridine, an ether such as dioxane, or an amide such as N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), whereby the compound (VII') is converted into the silver salt.

Next, the corresponding acid chloride ($R_7\text{-CO-Hal}$) is reacted with the resultant silver salt at room temperature, and the insoluble matter is filtered off. The reaction product can be purified by chromatography if necessary.

The thus-obtained compound (XII) is then subjected to oxidative cleavage at the double bond thereof, and the resulting imide is hydrolyzed into the azetidinone compound (XIII).

These oxidative cleavage and hydrolysis can be conducted by causing ozone to act on the compound (XII) at -78°C to -50°C in a solvent, for example, an ester such as ethyl acetate or an alcohol such as methanol or ethanol, causing a reducing agent, for example, dimethyl sulfide, a phosphine such as triphenylphosphine, or zinc to act, distilling off the organic solvent, and then causing water, methanol or a mixed solution thereof to act to hydrolyze the imide.

The azetidinone compound (XIII) can be obtained by distilling off the solvent after completion of the reaction. If necessary, it can be purified by chromatography or the like.

5 On the other hand, in the above process, step (b) is to subject the azetidinone derivative (XIII) to a ring-closing reaction to form the penem ring, that is, the compound (XIV) and then to remove its hydroxyl-protecting group and, if necessary, the carboxyl-protecting group.

10

To perform these reactions, an oxalyl halide monoester is first reacted with the azetidinone derivative (XIII) at -20°C to 10°C for 10 to 30 minutes in the presence of a tertiary amine such as triethylamine while using, as a solvent, a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene or toluene, or an ether such as tetrahydrofuran or diethyl ether. Next, the reaction product is diluted with a water-immiscible organic solvent, the organic layer is washed successively with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and brine and, if necessary, the organic solvent is distilled off, whereby the imide is obtained.

15

20

25 Further, a phosphorous acid ester such as

triethyl phosphite is caused to act on the thus-obtained residue at a ratio of 2 to 5 equivalents to 1 equivalent of the reaction product at 80°C to 150°C for 1 to 24 hours in a solvent, for example, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene or xylene or a saturated hydrocarbon such as hexane. Finally, the organic solvent is distilled off so that the compound (XIV) is obtained. If necessary, it can be purified by chromatography, recrystallization or the like.

By the way, when the 2-substituent of the penem derivative (XIV) is partly substituted by one or more halogen-substituted alkyl groups such as bromine- or chlorine-substituted alkyl groups, these halogen atoms can be replaced by other substituents, for example, acetoxy groups, hydroxyl groups, or substituents capable of forming an intramolecular quaternary salt.

For example, when an aryl group such as a phenyl group contains a halogen-substituted alkyl group, this halogen atom can be changed to various functional groups, for example, acyloxy groups led by an acetoxy group, nitrogen-containing heterocyclic groups typified by a pyridinium group, and a hydroxyl group.

This reaction varies depending on the functional group to which the halogen is to be changed. For example, a change to a pyridinium group can be conducted by

reacting 1 equivalent of the halogen-containing compound (XIV) with 1 to 5 equivalents of pyridine at 0°C to room temperature for 1 to 24 hours in a solvent, for example, an amide such as N,N-dimethylformamide. The target compound can be obtained by distilling off the organic solvent after completion of the reaction. It can also be purified by chromatography, such as HPLC, or the like if necessary.

The hydroxyl-protecting group and, if necessary, the carboxyl-protecting group are next removed from compound (XIV) to obtain the target penem compound (Ib) according to the present invention. This removal of the hydroxyl-protecting group and carboxyl-protecting group can be conducted in a manner similar to the above-described manner.

Incidentally, it is possible to simultaneously conduct conversion of the 2-substituent by using the method for the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group R_4 in the compound (XIV). Feasible examples of the conversion include reduction of a double bond or triple bond, deprotection of an amino group, and removal of a carboxyl-protecting group.

The target compound (Ib) which is obtained by removing the protecting groups for the hydroxyl group and/or the carboxyl group in the compound (XIV) can be

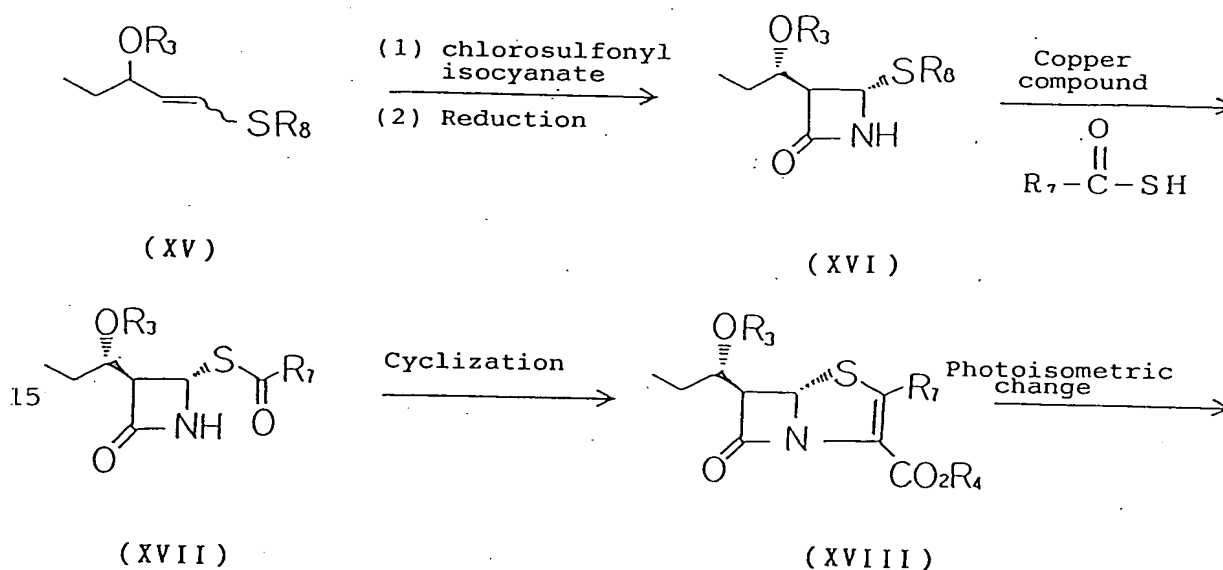
purified by chromatography such as liquid chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary. Further, a mixture of isomers can be separated by chromatography such as column chromatography, re-

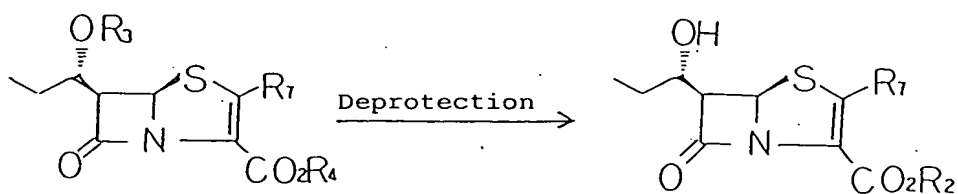
5 recrystallization or the like if necessary.

Process 4:

Each compound of the formula (I) in which R_1 is the above-described substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, substituted or

10 unsubstituted aryl group, or substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group can also be prepared in accordance with the following reaction scheme.





(XIX)

(Ib)

wherein R_8 represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, and R_2 , R_3 , R_4 and R_7 have the same meanings as defined above.

As preferred specific examples of the substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group or the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group of R_8 , those described above in connection with R_1 can also be mentioned.

The above process is to obtain the compound (Ib) by using the compound (XV). This process can be practiced following an already known process [see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. SHO 61-207373, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. HEI 3-127773 or Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. HEI 4-69387].

Namely, 1 to 1.5 equivalents of chlorosulfonyl isocyanate are reacted with 1 equivalent of vinyl sulfide (XV) at -20°C to room temperature while using, as a solvent, an ether such as diethyl ether, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as toluene, a saturated hydrocarbon

such as hexane, or a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane. After a cyclized product is obtained, a reducing agent such as pyridine-thiophenol, pyridine-thioacetic acid or sodium sulfite is caused to act to
5 obtain the compound (XVI).

This compound (XVI) is converted into the azetidinone (XVII), followed by the cyclization to derive the compound (XVIII).

Specifically, 1 to 5 equivalents of acetic acid
10 are reacted with 1 equivalent of the compound (XVI) at 50°C to 150°C for 1 to 24 hours in the presence of 1 to 5 equivalents of a copper compound, for example, a cuprous ^{compound} ~~salt~~ such as cuprous oxide or cuprous chloride or a cupric ^{compound} ~~salt~~ such as cupric oxide or cupric acetate
15 while using, as a solvent, an amide such as N,N-dimethylformamide or an aromatic hydrocarbon such as toluene.

In a ketone such as acetone, acetonitrile, water or a mixed solvent thereof, the corresponding thiocarboxylic acid [R₇C(O)SH] is next caused to act at pH 10
20 to pH 7 and 0°C to 60°C for 30 minutes to 12 hours, whereby the compound (XVII) is obtained.

Further, the compound (XVII) is cyclized as in step (c) of Process 1 to obtain the compound (XVIII).

25 Next, this compound (XVIII) is exposed to light

to conduct the isomerization of the steric configuration of the β -lactam ring. Specifically, the compound (XVIII) is dissolved in a solvent, for example, an ester such as ethyl acetate, a ketone such as acetone
5 or an ether such as diethyl ether, and the resulting solution is exposed for 30 minutes to 12 hours to light such as radiation from a mercury lamp or sunlight. After the solvent is distilled off, the compound (XIX) is obtained. If necessary, the residue may be purified
10 by chromatography, recrystallization or the like.

The thus-obtained compound (XIX) is subjected to the removal of the hydroxyl-protecting group and, if necessary, the carboxyl-protecting group by the above-described method, whereby the penem compound (Ib) according to the present invention is obtained.
15

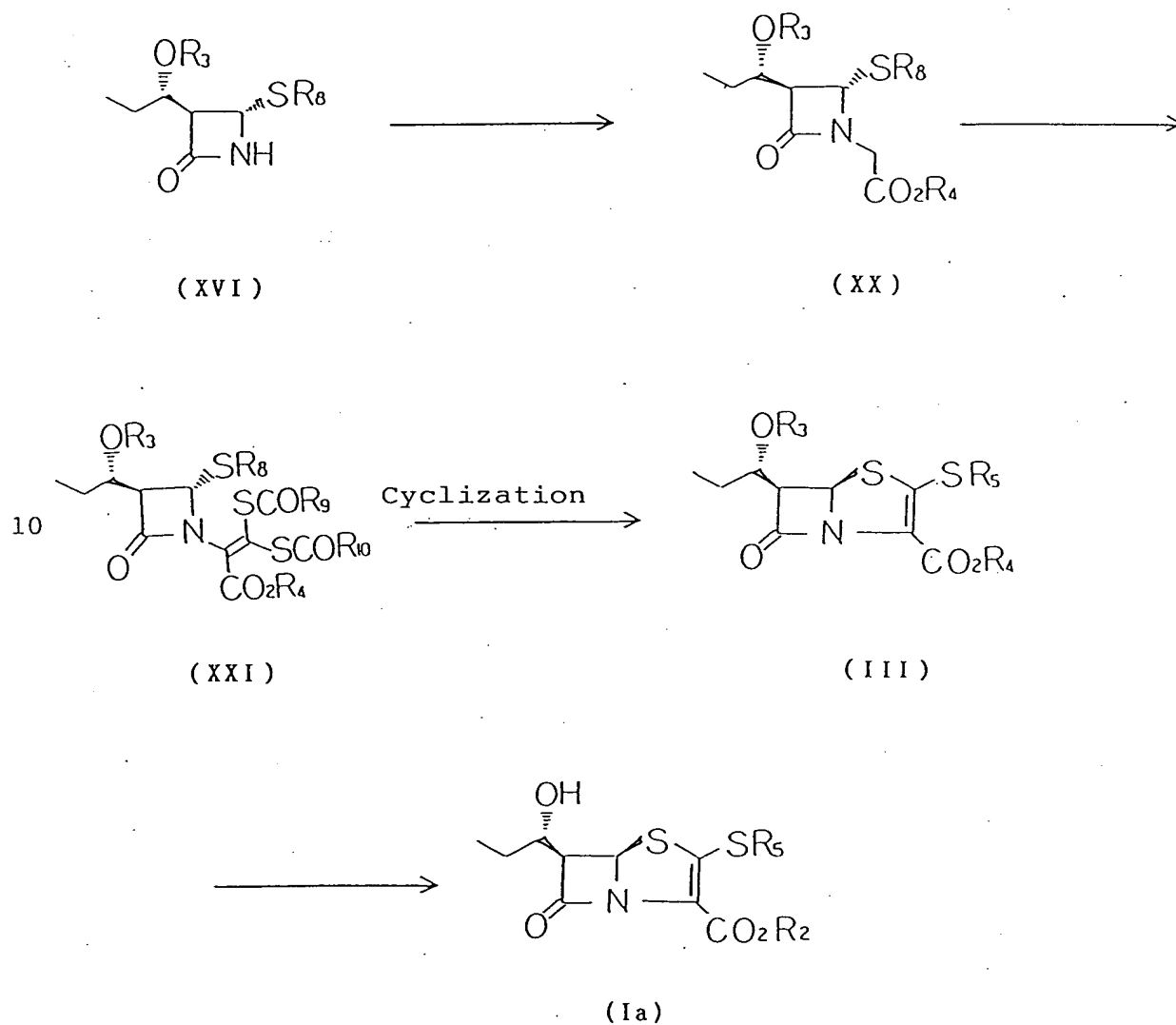
Incidentally, it is possible to simultaneously conduct conversion of the 2-substituent by using the method for the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group R_4 in the compound (XIX). Feasible examples of the
20 conversion include reduction of a double bond or triple bond, deprotection of an amino group, and removal of a carboxyl-protecting group.

The target compound (Ib) which is obtained by removing the carboxyl-protecting group in the compound (XIX) can be purified by chromatography such as liquid
25

chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary. Further, a mixture of isomers can be separated by chromatography such as column chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary.

5 Process 5:

Further, the compound (Ia) according to the present invention can also be synthesized in accordance with the following reaction scheme.



wherein R_9 and R_{10} represent a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group or a substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group, and R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_8 have the same meanings as defined above.

As preferred specific examples of the substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group, the substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group or the substituted or unsubstituted arylthio group of R_9 and R_{10} , those described above in connection with R_1 can also be mentioned.

First, the compound (XX) is obtained from the compound (XVI) obtained in Process 4. This reaction can be conducted in accordance with a known process [see Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. HEI 5-25181]. Namely, a carbonate such as potassium carbonate or cesium carbonate or a tertiary amine such as triethylamine is caused to act on the α -haloacetic acid ester at room temperature to 50°C for 1 to 24 hours in an amide such as DMF, a ketone such as acetone or methyl ethyl ketone, an ether such as THF or diethyl ether, or a mixture thereof. The reaction product is diluted with a water-immiscible organic solvent, the

resultant solution is washed with water and a weakly acidic solution such as an aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate, and the solvent is then distilled off, whereby the compound (XX) is obtained. If necessary, it can be purified by recrystallization, chromatography or the like.

Also following a known process [see Japanese Patent Publication (Kokoku) No. HEI 1-34994], 1.5 to 2.5 equivalents of a base such as lithium hexamethyldisilazide (LHMDS) or lithium diisopropylamide (LDA) are caused to act on 1 equivalent of the compound (XX) at -78°C to -20°C in an ether solvent such as tetrahydrofuran (THF) or diethyl ether. Further, carbon disulfide and then 2.0 to 3.0 equivalents of an acid chloride were caused to act, whereby the compound (XXI) was obtained. As the acid chloride, it is possible to use phosgene, an aliphatic acid chloride such as acetyl chloride or an aromatic acid chloride such as benzoyl chloride.

Chlorine gas, bromine gas, sulfonyl chloride or the like is caused to act on the thus-obtained compound (XXI) in a solvent, for example, a halogenated hydrocarbon such as methylene chloride or an aromatic hydrocarbon such as toluene or benzene, whereby halogenation of the 4-position of azetidinone is con-

ducted. Next, a primary or secondary amine, namely, an
aralkylamine such as benzylamine, an aliphatic amine
such as methylamine or dimethylamine, or a nitrogen-
containing heterocyclic compound such as morpholine is
5 caused to act on the thus-obtained compound. In the
presence of a base, a compound represented by the for-
mula:



wherein R_5 has the same meaning as defined above, and X
10 represents a halogen atom, an alkanesulfonyloxy group,
a trihalogenomethanesulfonyloxy group or an arylsul-
fonyloxy group), for example, an alkyl halide such as
methyl iodide or benzyl bromide is then caused to act,
whereby the compound (III) can be obtained.

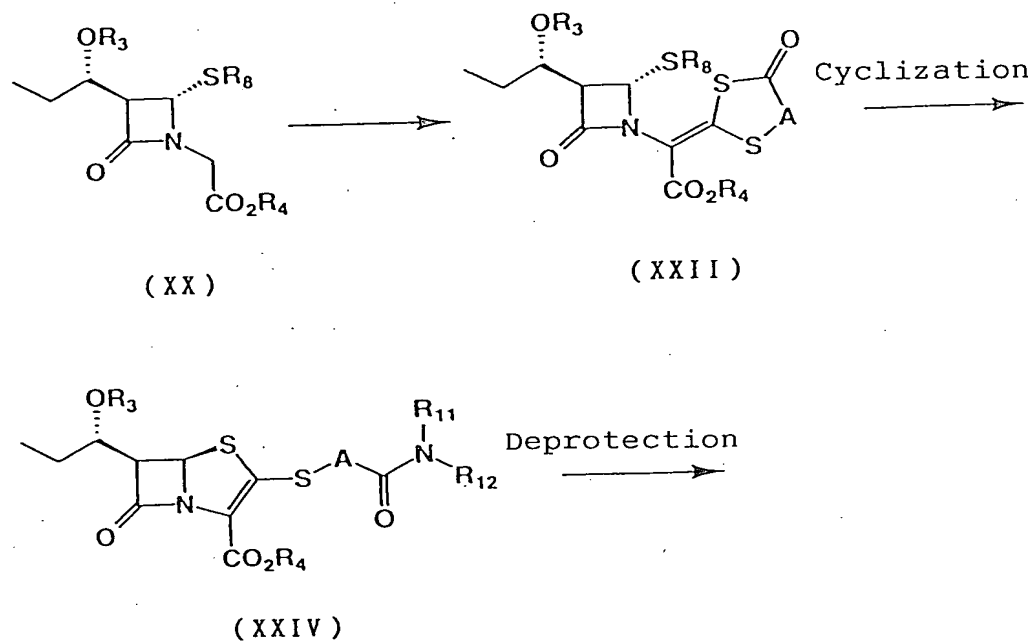
15 The target compound (Ia) can then be obtained by
removing the hydroxyl-protecting group and, if neces-
sary, the carboxyl-protecting group in the above-
described manner.

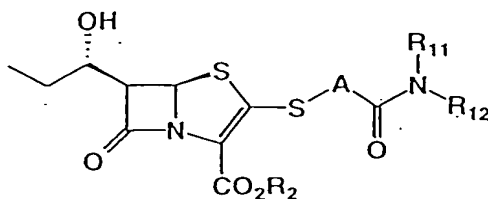
Incidentally, it is possible to simultaneously
20 conduct conversion of the 2-substituent by using the
method for the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group
 R_4 in the compound (III). Feasible examples of the
conversion include reduction of a double bond or triple
bond, deprotection of an amino group, and removal of a
25 carboxyl-protecting group.

The target compound (Ia) which is obtained by removing the carboxyl-protecting group in the compound (III) can be purified by chromatography such as liquid chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary. Further, a mixture of isomers can be separated by chromatography such as column chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary.

Process 6:

Further, the compound (Ic) according to the present invention can be obtained by the following process, from the compound (XX) obtained in Process 5.



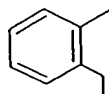


(Ic)

wherein R₁₁ and R₁₂ are the same or different and represent a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group or a hydrogen atom, or R₁₁ and R₁₂ are coupled together to represent a substituted or unsubstituted, nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group, A represents a substituted or unsubstituted, linear or branched alkylene group, and R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₈ have the same meanings as defined above.

As preferred specific examples of the substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, the substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, the substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group or the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group of R₁₁ and R₁₂, those described above in connection with R₁ can also be mentioned. Further, as preferred specific examples of the nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group formed by R₁₁ and R₁₂, nitrogen-containing heterocyclic groups which are the same as the nitrogen-containing heterocyclic

groups out of the heterocyclic groups described above in connection with R_1 can also be mentioned. In addition, preferred specific examples of the alkylene group represented by A include methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, ethylidene, propylene, propylidene, and the group represented by the following formula:

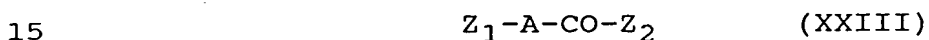


As a manner of substitution of the alkylene group represented by A out of the above-described groups, condensation of an aryl group to two carbon atoms of an alkylene group is included. As preferred substituents, the substituents for alkyl groups, said substituents having been described above in connection with R_1 , can be mentioned. With respect to fused aryl groups, the same substituents as those described above in connection with aryl groups can be mentioned.

According to Process 6, carbon disulfide and an acid halide is caused to act on the compound (XX) obtained by a known process [for example, Japanese Patent Publication (Kokoku) No. HEI 1-34994], whereby the compound (XX) is converted into the compound (XXII). A halogen and an amine is then caused to act so that a ring is closed. The hydroxyl-protecting group and, if

necessary, the carboxyl-protecting group are removed from the resultant compound (XXIV), whereby the compound (Ic) is obtained.

To obtain the compound (XXII) from the compound (XX), it is only necessary to cause 1.5 to 2.5 equivalents of a base such as LHMDs or LDA to act on 1 equivalent of the compound (XX) at a temperature of from -78°C to -20°C in an ether solvent such as tetrahydrofuran or diethyl ether, followed by the further action of about 2 equivalents of carbon disulfide and the still further action of 1 to 2 equivalents, preferably about 1.5 equivalents of a reactive derivative of an acid halide, said reactive derivative being represented by the following formula (XXIII):

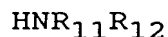


wherein Z_1 represents a halogen atom, Z_2 represents a halogen atom or a lower alkoxy carbonyloxy group, and A has the same meaning as defined above.

Incidentally, illustrative of the reactive derivative of the acid halide, said reactive derivative being represented by the formula (XXIII), are bromoacetyl bromide, bromoacetyl chloride, 2-bromopropionyl bromide, 2-bromopropionyl chloride, 3-bromopropionyl chloride, 2-bromobutyryl bromide, 3-bromobutyryl chloride, 4-bromobutyryl chloride, and o-chloromethyl

benzoyl chloride.

To obtain the compound (XXIV) from the compound (XXII), it is only necessary to cause 1 to 3 equivalents, preferably 1.5 equivalents of chlorine gas, sul-
furyl chloride or bromine gas to act on 1 equivalent of
the compound (XXII) in a solvent, for example, a
halogenated hydrocarbon such as methylene chloride or
an aromatic hydrocarbon such as toluene or benzene to
conduct chlorination or bromination at the 4-position
of azetidinone and then to cause a primary or secondary
amine represented by the following formula:



to act on the thus-obtained compound at a ratio of 1 to
5 equivalents, preferably 3 equivalents to 1 equivalent
of the compound (XXII), and a tertiary amine such as
triethylamine to act on the thus-obtained compound at a
ratio of 1 to 5 equivalents, preferably 3 equivalents
to 1 equivalent of the compound (XXII) at -40°C to room
temperature in the same solvent.

Illustrative of the primary or secondary amine
are aralkylamines such as benzylamines, aliphatic
amines such as methylamine and dimethylamine, and
secondary amines including a nitrogen-containing
heterocycle, such as morpholine.

The thus-obtained compound (XXIV) can be purified

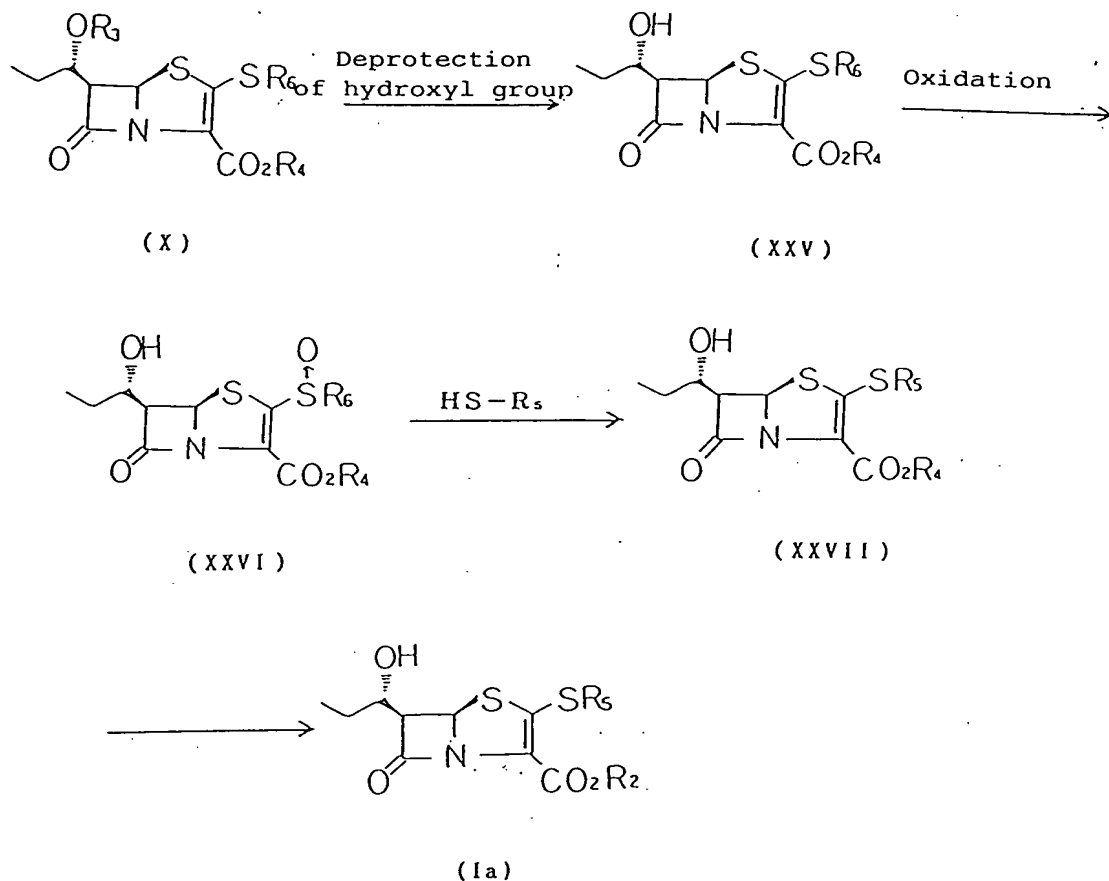
by chromatography such as column chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary. The removal of the hydroxyl-protecting group and the carboxyl-protecting group from the compound (XXIV) can
5 be conducted by the above-described methods, so that the target compound (Ic) can be obtained.

Incidentally, it is possible to simultaneously conduct conversion of the 2-substituent by using the method for the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group
10 R_4 in the compound (XXIV). Feasible examples of the conversion include reduction of a double bond or triple bond, deprotection of an amino group, and removal of a carboxyl-protecting group.

The target compound (Ic) which is obtained by
15 removing the hydroxyl-protecting group and/or the carboxyl-protecting group in the compound (XXIV) can be purified by chromatography such as liquid chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary. Further, a mixture of isomers can be separated by
20 chromatography such as column chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary.

Process 7:

Among the compounds of the formula (I), the compound (Ia) according to the present invention can also
25 be synthesized by the following reaction scheme.



wherein R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 have the same meanings as defined above.

In this process, the hydroxyl-protecting group (R_3) on the propyl group at the 6-position of the compound (X) is first removed by the same method as described above to form the compound (XXV), which is then purified by chromatography or the like if necessary.

By a method similar to the reaction through which the compound (XI) is obtained from the compound (X) in step (a) of Process 2, the compound (XXV) is converted

into the compound (XXVI), which is then purified by chromatography or the like if necessary. By a method similar to the reaction through which the compound (III) is obtained from the compound (XI) in step (b) of Process 2, the thiol compound (R_5 -SH) is reacted with the compound (XXVI) and after completion of the reaction, post-treatment is conducted in a manner similar to step (b) of Process 2, whereby the compound (XXVII) is obtained. The target compound (Ia) can then be obtained by conducting chromatographic or like purification and the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group in the above-described manner as needed.

Incidentally, it is possible to simultaneously conduct conversion of the 2-substituent by using the method for the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group R_4 in the compound (XXVII). Feasible examples of the conversion include reduction of a double bond or triple bond, deprotection of an amino group, and removal of a carboxyl-protecting group.

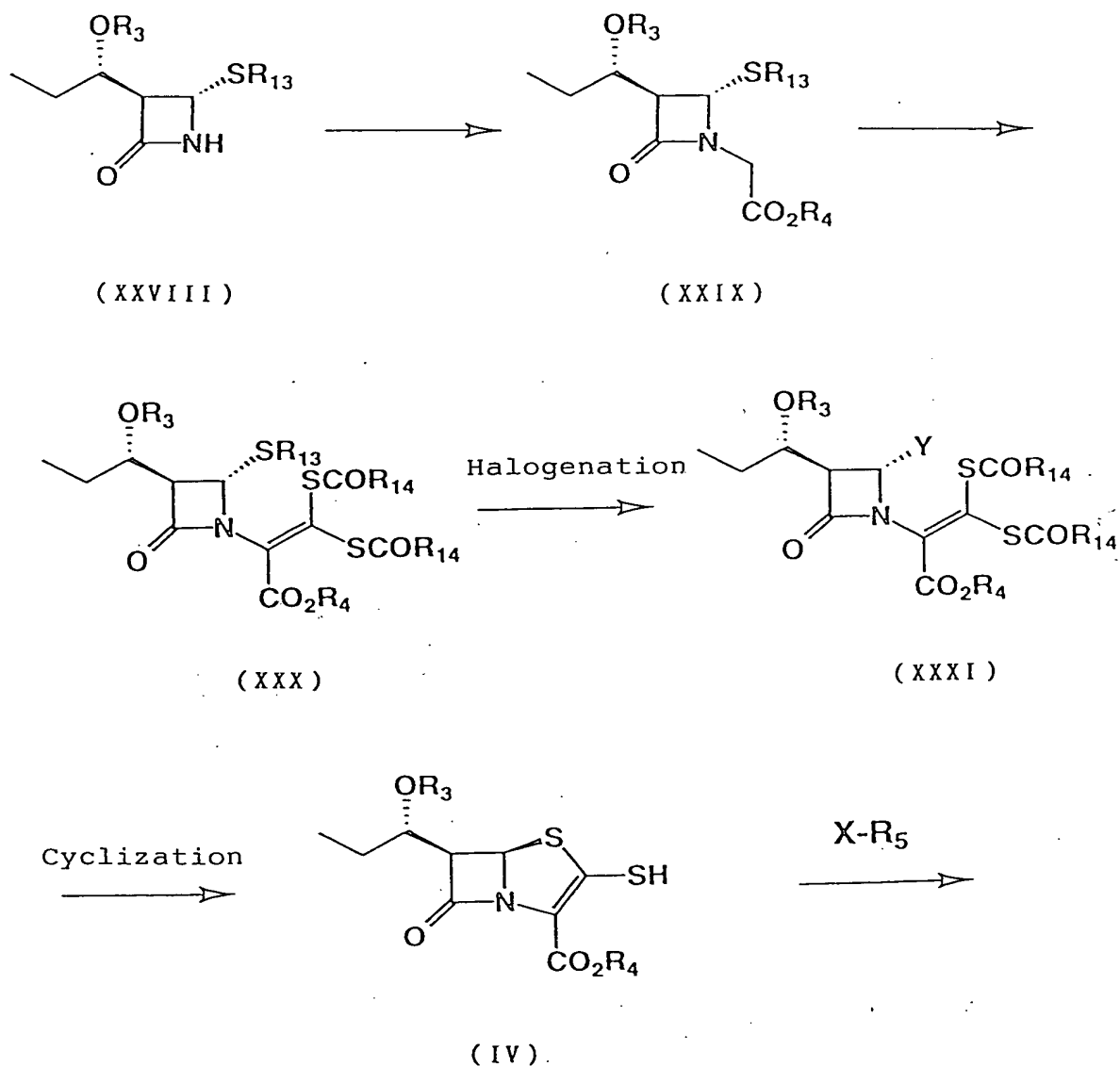
The target compound (Ia) which is obtained by removing the hydroxyl-protecting group and/or the carboxyl-protecting group in the compound (XXVII) can be purified by chromatography such as liquid chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary.

Further, a mixture of isomers can be separated by

chromatography such as column chromatography, re-crystallization or the like if necessary.

Process 8:

Among the compounds of the formula (I), the compound (Ia) according to the present invention can also be synthesized by the following reaction scheme.



substituted heterocyclic group or the substituted or unsubstituted acyl group of R_{13} , those described above in connection with R_1 can also be mentioned. As preferred examples of the substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group or the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group of R_{14} , those described above in connection with R_1 can also be mentioned. Concerning X, examples of the halogen atom include chlorine, bromine and iodine, examples of the alkanesulfonyloxy group include methanesulfonyloxy and ethanesulfonyloxy, examples of the trihalogenomethanesulfonyloxy group include trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy, and examples of the arylsulfonyloxy group include benzenesulfonyloxy and p-toluenesulfonyloxy, respectively.

To practice this process, the compound (XXIX) is first obtained from the azetidinone compound (XXVIII). This reaction can be conducted in accordance with a known process [for example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. HEI 5-25181]. Specifically, the target compound (XXIX) can be obtained by causing 1 to 2 equivalents, preferably about 1.2 equivalent of an α -substituted acetic acid ester, which is represented by the following formula (XXXII):



wherein R_4 represents a carboxyl-protecting group and X

has the same meaning as defined above, to act together with a carbonate such as potassium carbonate or cesium carbonate or a tertiary amine such as triethylamine on 1 equivalent of the azetidinone compound (XXVIII) at room temperature to 70°C for 1 to 24 hours in an amide such as ^{acetone or} N,N-dimethylformamide, a ketone such as methyl ethyl ketone, an ether such as tetrahydrofuran or diethyl ether, or a mixed solvent thereof, diluting the reaction product with a water-immiscible organic solvent, washing the resultant solution successively with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogen-sulfate, water, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and then distilling off the solvent.

It can be purified by chromatography such as column chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary.

By the way, the azetidinone compound (XXVIII) is a known compound and can be obtained following a known process [for example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (Kokai) No. SHO 61-207373].

The thus-obtained compound (XXIX) is then reacted with carbon disulfide and an acid halide to derive the compound (XXX). Following a known process [for example, Japanese Patent Publication (Kokoku) No. HEI 1-

34994], this reaction can be conducted by causing 1.5 to 2.5 equivalents of a base such as lithium hexamethyl disilazide (LHMDS) or lithium diisopropylamide (LDA) to act on 1 equivalent of the compound (XXIX) at -78°C to
5 -20°C in an ether solvent such as tetrahydrofuran or dimethyl ether and then causing about 2 equivalents of carbon disulfide and 2-4 equivalents of an acid halide to act successively.

Usable examples of the acid halide include phos-
10 gene, aliphatic acid halides such as pivaloyl chloride and acetyl chloride, aromatic acid halides such as benzoyl chloride, and aromatic acid dihalides such as phthaloyl chloride.

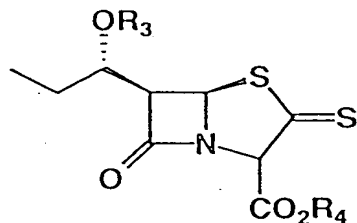
The compound (XXX) can be provided for the next
15 reaction without isolation.

The thus-obtained compound (XXX) can be converted into the compound (XXXI) by further chlorinating or brominating it at the 4-position. The resulting compound (XXXI) is, either as is or after isolation,
20 reacted with a primary or secondary amine at a ratio of 1 equivalent to 2 to 5 equivalents and with a tertiary amine such as triethyl amine at a ratio of 1 equivalent to 1 to 5 equivalents, whereby the compound (XXXI) is cyclized to obtain the compound (IV).

25 In these reactions, the chlorination or bromina-

tion is conducted by causing 1 to 3 equivalents,
preferably 1.5 equivalents of chlorine gas, sulfuryl
chloride or bromine gas to act on 1 equivalent of the
compound (XXX) in a solvent, for example, a halogenated
5 hydrocarbon such as methylene chloride or an aromatic
hydrocarbon such as toluene or benzene. Further,
usable examples of the primary or secondary amine
employed for the cyclization include aralkylamines such
as benzylamine, aliphatic amines such as methylamine,
10 and secondary amines including a nitrogen-containing
heterocycle, such as morpholine.

The thus-obtained compound (IV) can be provided
for the next reaction without isolation. However, when
isolated, it exists as a mixture with a thioxo isomer
15 (IV') which is its tautomer and is represented by the
below-described formula. Further, in the presence of a
tertiary amine such as triethylamine or in the presence
of tetraalkylammonium cations such as tetrabutyl-
ammonium cations, the compound (IV) can be isolated as
20 its or their salt.



(IV')

To obtain the compound (Ia) from the compound (IV), it is only necessary to react the thus-obtained compound (IV), either as is or after isolation, with a compound, which is represented by the formula (XXXIII):



wherein R₅ and X have the same meanings as defined above, to form the compound (III) and then to conduct a deprotecting reaction as needed.

The reaction between the compound (IV) and the compound (XXXIII) is conducted by causing 1 to 5 equivalents of the compound (XXXIII) to act on 1 equivalent of the compound (IV) in the presence of a base such as triethylamine. Incidentally, usable examples of the compound represented by the formula (XXXIII) include alkyl halides such as methyl iodide, ethyl iodide, 2-fluoroethyl bromide, n-propyl iodide, isopropyl iodide, isobutyl chloride and neopentyl bromide; aralkyl halides such as benzyl bromide, 2-bromoethylbenzene, 3-bromopropylbenzene, p-dihydroxymethylbenzyl bromide, 1-benzyl-2-chloromethylimidazole, phenacyl bromide and 2-bromoacetylpyridine; aralkyl mesylates such as benzyl mesylate; aralkyl tosylate such as benzyl tosylate; and alkyl triflate such as trifluoromethanesulfonylmethylbenzene.

25 Further, the removal of the hydroxyl-protecting

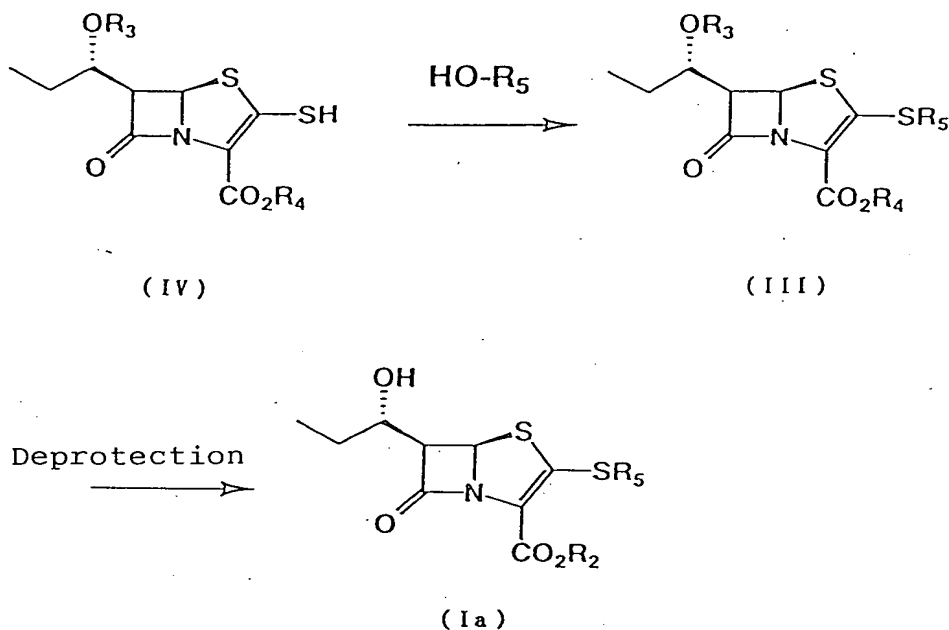
group R_3 and the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group R_4 for obtaining the target compound (Ia) from the compound (III) can be conducted by the above-described methods.

5 Incidentally, it is possible to simultaneously conduct conversion of the 2-substituent by using the method for the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group R_4 in the compound (III). Feasible examples of the conversion include reduction of a double bond or triple
10 bond, deprotection of an amino group, and removal of a carboxyl-protecting group.

 The target compound (Ia) which is obtained by removing the hydroxyl-protecting group and/or the carboxyl-protecting group in the compound (III) can be
15 purified by chromatography such as liquid chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary. Further, a mixture of isomers can be separated by chromatography such as column chromatography, re-
crystallization or the like if necessary.

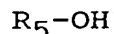
20 Process 9:

 Among the compounds of the formula (I), the compound (Ia) according to the present invention can also be synthesized by the following reaction scheme.



wherein R_2 , R_3 , R_4 and R_5 have the same meanings as defined above.

5 Namely, the compound (Ia) can be obtained by reacting the alcohol compound, which is represented by the following formula (XXXIV):



a wherein R_5 ~~have~~ ^{has} the same meaning as defined above, with
 10 the compound (IV) in the presence of triphenylphosphine and a dialkyl azodicarboxylate such as diethyl
 azodicarboxylate in accordance with a known process (for example, J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun., 1982, 713)
 to obtain the compound (III) and then removing the pro-
 15 tecting group from the compound (III) by the above-described method.

In the above reaction, 1 to 2 equivalents, preferably about 1.5 equivalents of triphenylphosphine, 1 to 2 equivalents, preferably about 1.5 equivalents of the alcohol compound (XXXIV) and 1 to 2 equivalents, preferably about 1.5 equivalents of the dialkyl azodicarboxylate are used per equivalent of the compound (IV).

As reaction conditions, -20°C to room temperature is suited, and preferred usable solvents include ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and diethyl ether, aromatic hydrocarbons such as toluene and benzene, esters such as ethyl acetate, and ketones such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone. Further, after completion of the reaction, the reaction product is diluted with a water-immiscible organic solvent, the organic layer is washed successively with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and the solvent is then distilled off, whereby the target compound (III) is obtained.

Illustrative of the alcohol compound represented by the formula (XXXIV) are:

methanol, ethanol, n-propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, 2-fluoroethanol, 2-phenoxyethanol, 3-phenoxypropanol, 1-hydroxyethylpyrrolidine, 1-hydroxyethyl-

piperidine, 4-hydroxyethyl-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxy-carbonyl)piperazine, 1-hydroxyethylpyrrole, cyclopentanol, cyclohexanol, 1-hydroxyindane, 2-hydroxyindane, 6,7-dihydro-5-hydroxy-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridine, 5 6,7-dihydro-6-hydroxy-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridine, 6,7-dihydro-7-hydroxy-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridine, allyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol, 2-cyanophenylmethanol, 3-cyanophenylmethanol, 4-cyanophenylmethanol, 2-chlorophenylmethanol, 3-chlorophenylmethanol, 4-chlorophenylmethanol, 10 2,3-dichlorophenylmethanol, 3,4-dichlorophenylmethanol, diphenylmethanol, 2-hydroxymethylpyridine, 3-hydroxymethylpyridine, 4-hydroxymethylpyridine, 2-hydroxymethylpyrimidine, 2-hydroxymethylimidazole, 2-hydroxymethylthiazole, phenethyl alcohol, 15 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyridine, 3-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyridine, 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyridine, 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrimidine, 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)imidazole, 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)thiazole, 3-phenylpropanol, 2-(3-hydroxypropyl)pyridine, 3-(3-hydroxypropyl)pyridine, 4-(3-hydroxypropyl)pyridine, 20 2-(3-hydroxypropyl)pyrimidine, 2-(3-hydroxypropyl)imidazole, 2-(3-hydroxypropyl)thiazole, 1-hydroxymethylnaphthalene, 2-hydroxymethylnaphthalene, 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)naphthalene, 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)naphthalene, 25 2-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)amino-2-phenyl-

ethanol, 2-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)amino-3-phenyl-
propanol,

3-hydroxy-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)azetidine,
1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-hydroxyazetidine, 1-benzyl-3-
5 hydroxyazetidine, 3-hydroxy-1-phenylazetidine, 3-
hydroxy-1-(2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)azetidine,

3-hydroxy-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-
pyrrolidine, 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-hydroxypyrrolidine,
1-benzyl-3-hydroxypyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-phenethyl-
10 pyrrolidine, 1-cyclopropyl-3-hydroxypyrrolidine, 1-
cyclopropylmethyl-3-hydroxy-1-pyrrolidine, 1-cyclo-
pentyl-3-hydroxypyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-phenyl-
pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-(2-pyridyl)pyrrolidine, 3-
hydroxy-1-(3-pyridyl)pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-(4-
15 pyridyl)pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-(2-pyrimidyl)-
pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-(imidazol-2-yl)pyrrolidine, 3-
hydroxy-1-(thiazol-2-yl)pyrrolidine, 1-[4-(p-nitro-
benzyloxycarbonyl)aminophenyl]-3-hydroxypyrrolidine, 1-
(2-fluoroethyl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-(2-
20 oxo-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-[2-(2-p-
nitrobenzyloxy)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidine, 3-
hydroxy-1-[2-(3-p-nitrobenzyloxy)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]-
pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-[2-(4-p-nitrobenzyloxy)phenyl-
2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidine, 1-[2-(p-fluoro)phenyl-2-
25 oxoethyl]-3-hydroxypyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-[2-(p-

methyl)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-[2-(p-methoxy)phenyl-2-oxoethyl]pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-(1-methyl-2-oxo-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-(3-oxo-3-phenylpropyl)pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-(2-oxo-3-phenylpropyl)pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-(1-indanon-2-yl)pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-(1-indanon-3-yl)pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-[(2-pyridyl)methyl]-pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-[(3-pyridyl)methyl]-pyrrolidine, 3-hydroxy-1-[(4-pyridyl)methyl]-pyrrolidine,

2-hydroxymethyl-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-piperidine 3-hydroxy-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-piperidine, 4-hydroxy-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-piperidine, 1-allyloxycarbonyl-4-hydroxypiperidine, 1-benzyl-4-hydroxypiperidine, 4-hydroxy-1-phenyl-piperidine, and

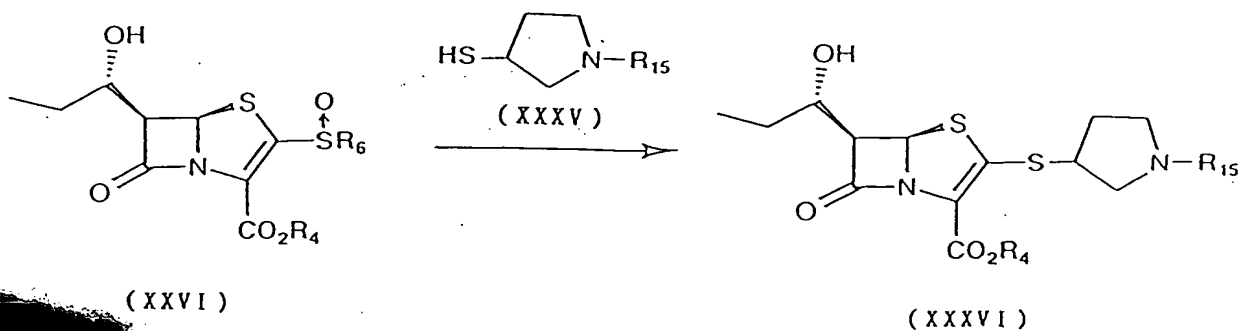
4-hydroxy-¹⁻_Λ(1,2-di(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl))-pyrazolidine.

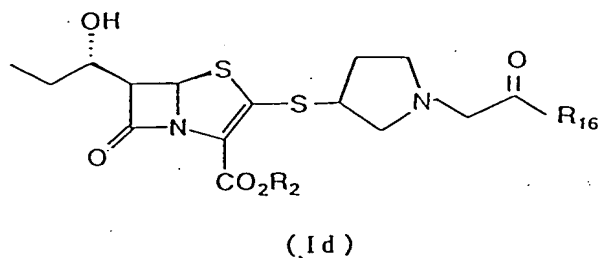
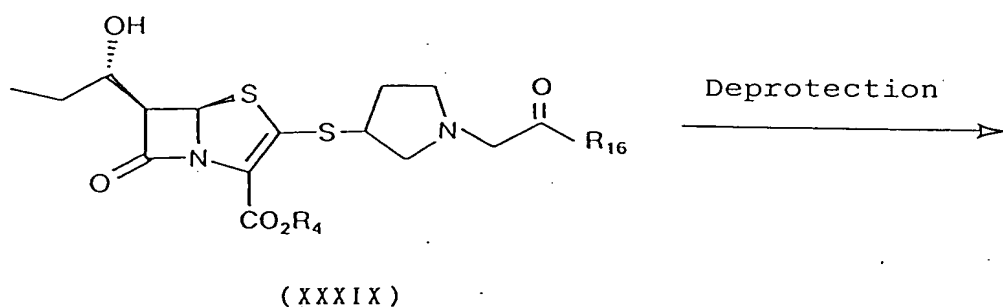
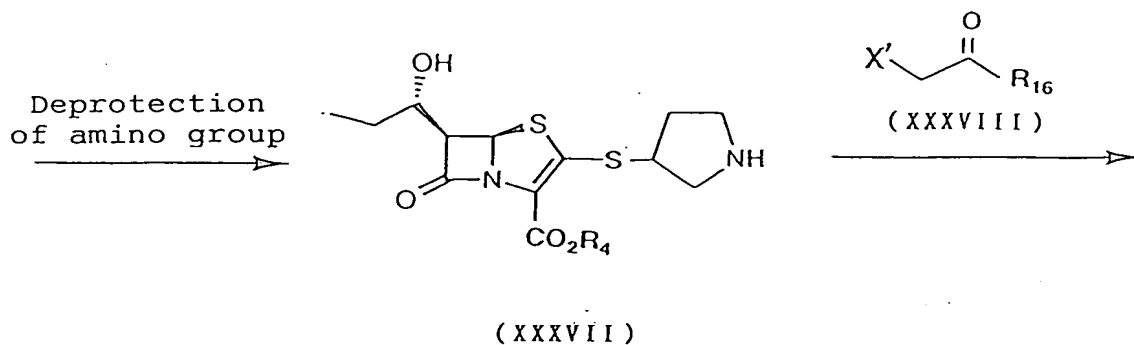
Incidentally, it is possible to simultaneously conduct conversion of the 2-substituent by using the method for the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group R₄ in the compound (III). Feasible examples of the conversion include reduction of a double bond or triple bond, deprotection of an amino group, and removal of a carboxyl-protecting group.

The target compound (Ia) which is obtained by removing the hydroxyl-protecting group and/or the carboxyl-protecting group in the compound (III) can be purified by chromatography such as liquid chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary. Further, a mixture of isomers can be separated by chromatography such as column chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary.

Process 10:

Among the compounds of the formula (I), the compound (Id) according to the present invention in which R_1 represents an N-substituted pyrrolidinyl group can be obtained by the below-described methods from the compound (XXVI) obtained in Process 7 in accordance with the following reaction scheme.





wherein R_{15} has the same meaning as the substituent for
 5 an amino group defined above in connection with R_1 , R_{16}
 represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group,
 a substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, a sub-
 stituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, a substituted
 or unsubstituted aryl group or a substituted or un-
 10 substituted heterocyclic group, X' represents a halogen
 atom, and R_2 , R_4 and R_6 have the same meanings as

defined above.

As preferred specific examples of the substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, the substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group, the substituted or unsubstituted aralkyl group, the substituted or unsubstituted aryl group or the substituted or unsubstituted heterocyclic group of R_{16} , those described above in connection with R_1 can also be mentioned.

In the above process, 1.0 to 3.5 equivalents of the amino-protected pyrrolidinyl-3-thiol (XXXV) and 1.0 to 3.5 equivalents of a tertiary amine such as triethylamine are reacted with 1 equivalent of the compound (XXVI), which has been obtained in process 7, at -40°C to 30°C , preferably -20°C for 0.2 to 4 hours in an ether such as tetrahydrofuran or diethyl ether, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as toluene, a saturated hydrocarbon such as hexane, a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, or an amide such as dimethylformamide. After the reaction, the reaction product is diluted with a water-immiscible organic solvent, the organic layer is washed successively with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate, a weak acid and water, and the organic solvent is distilled off, whereby the target compound (XXXVI) is obtained. If necessary, it can be purified by chromatography or

the like.

From the thus-obtained compound (XXXVI), the amino-protecting group is selectively removed to obtain the compound (XXXVII). Any protecting group may be used insofar as it does not react to R_4 but reacts only with the amino-protecting group to afford an amine. When R_4 is, for example, a p-nitrobenzyl group, an allyloxycarbonyl group, a 4-pentenoyl group or the like can be mentioned. An allyloxycarbonyl group can be removed by causing dimedone, formic acid or the like to act thereon in the presence of a palladium catalyst such as tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (0) or palladium acetate (II). Where a 4-pentenoyl group is used, on the other hand, deprotection can be effected by causing iodine to act. If necessary, the reaction product can be purified by chromatography or the like.

The α -haloketone (XXXVIII) is reacted with 1 equivalent of the compound (XXXVII) at -40°C to 30°C , preferably room temperature for 0.2 to 4 hours in the presence of 1.0 to 3.5 equivalents of a tertiary amine such as triethylamine in an ether such as tetrahydrofuran or diethyl ether, an aromatic hydrocarbon such as toluene, a saturated hydrocarbon such as hexane, a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, or an amide such as dimethylformamide, whereby the compound

(XXXIX) is obtained. If necessary, this compound can be purified by chromatography or the like.

If necessary, the thus-obtained compound can be converted into the compound (Id) by removing the
5 carboxyl-protecting group in the above-described manner.

Incidentally, it is possible to simultaneously conduct conversion of the 2-substituent by using the method for the removal of the carboxyl-protecting group
10 R_4 in the compound (XXXIX). Feasible examples of the conversion include reduction of a double bond or triple bond, deprotection of an amino group, and removal of a carboxyl-protecting group.

The target compound (Id) which is obtained by
15 removing the hydroxyl-protecting group and/or the carboxyl-protecting group in the compound (XXXIX) can be purified by chromatography such as liquid chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary. Further, a mixture of isomers can be separated by
20 chromatography such as column chromatography, recrystallization or the like if necessary.

Each compound (I) of the present invention obtained as described above can be purified by a method such as recrystallization or column chromatography.
25 Further, it can be obtained in the form of a

pharmacologically acceptable salt as needed. Examples of such a salt include salts with inorganic metals, for example, alkali metals such as lithium, sodium and potassium, and alkaline earth metals such as calcium and magnesium; salts with basic amino acids such as lysine; and salts with organic amines such as ammonium salts. Preferred are salts with alkali metals such as sodium and potassium.

With respect to certain compounds (I) of the present invention, their general antibacterial activities and their antibacterial activities (MIC) against various methicillin-resistant strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* (methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*: MRSA) were investigated. The results will be shown next.

Of the investigations, the general antibacterial activities were investigated by a standard *in vitro* dilution test.

As test bacteria, *Staphylococcus aureus* 209P JC-1, *Escherichia coli* NIHJ JC-2 and MRSAs were used. The results are summarized in Table 1 to Table 4.

Table 1

Test comp'd (MIC: $\mu\text{g/ml}$)	Test bacterium strain (10^5 cfu/ml)			
	MRSA 31 high- resist. (IPM resist.)	MRSA 33 high- resist. (IPM resist.)	<i>Staphylo- coccus aureus</i> 209P JC-1 strain	<i>Escheri- chia coli</i> NIHJ JC-2 strain
Ex. 16	6.25	6.25	0.39	0.78
Ex. 17	3.13	3.13	0.10	0.39
Ex. 18	3.13	3.13	≤ 0.025	0.39
Ex. 44	3.13	3.13	0.1	3.13
Ex. 49*1	6.25	6.25	0.1	0.2
Ex. 103	3.13	3.13	0.1	0.39
Ex. 105	1.56	1.56	0.1	>12.5
Ex. 106	6.25	6.25	0.05	3.13
Ex. 107	6.25	6.25	0.1	1.56
Ex. 108	6.25	6.25	0.05	1.56
Ex. 111	3.13	3.13	0.1	0.2
Ex. 112	6.25	6.25	0.1	0.78
Ex. 113	6.25	6.25	0.1	0.39
Ex. 114	6.25	6.25	0.2	0.2
Ex. 116	3.13	3.13	0.05	0.2
Ex. 117	6.25	6.25	0.1	1.56

*1 (5R,6R)-2-((S)-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-penem-3-carboxylic acid.

Table 2

Test comp'd (MIC: $\mu\text{g/ml}$)	Test bacterium strain (10^5 cfu/ml)			
	MRSA 31 high- resist. (IPM resist.)	MRSA 33 high- resist. (IPM resist.)	<i>Staphylo- coccus aureus</i> 209P JC-1 strain	<i>Escheri- chia coli</i> NIHJ JC-2 strain
Ex. 120*2	3.13	3.13	0.1	0.2
Ex. 120*3	3.13	3.13	0.1	0.2
Ex. 123	6.25	6.25	0.2	3.13
Ex. 125*4	6.25	6.25	0.2	12.5
Ex. 129	6.25	6.25	0.2	6.25
Ex. 131	6.25	6.25	0.1	0.78
Ex. 132	6.25	6.25	0.1	1.56
Ex. 134	6.25	6.25	0.39	12.5
Ex. 140	6.25	6.25	0.1	0.73

*2 Isomer A of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(1-indanon-2-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-penem-3-carboxylic acid.

*3 Isomer B of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(1-indanon-2-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-penem-3-carboxylic acid.

*4 Isomer A of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(1-benzylpiperidin-3-yl)thio-penem-3-carboxylic acid.

Table 3

Test comp'd (MIC: $\mu\text{g/ml}$)	Test bacterium strain (10^5 cfu/ml)			
	MRSA 31 high- resist. (IPM resist.)	MRSA 33 high- resist. (IPM resist.)	<i>Staphylo- coccus aureus</i> 209P JC-1 strain	<i>Escheri- chia coli</i> NIHJ JC-2 strain
Ex. 142	6.25	6.25	0.1	0.78
Ex. 143	6.25	6.25	0.39	3.13
Ex. 147	3.13	3.13	0.2	6.25
Ex. 151	6.25	6.25	0.1	25
Ex. 152	3.13	3.13	0.05	50
Ex. 236	1.56	1.56	0.1	50
Ex. 239	0.78	1.56	0.1	12.5
Ex. 203	3.13	3.13	0.05	0.78
Ex. 204	3.13	3.13	0.1	6.25
Ex. 205	3.13	3.13	0.1	3.13
Ex. 254	6.25	6.25	0.1	0.78
Ex. 255	3.13	3.13	0.1	0.78
Ex. 231	1.56	1.56	0.1	3.13
Ex. 232	3.13	3.13	0.05	12.5
Ex. 250	6.25	6.25	0.2	1.56
Ex. 207	6.25	6.25	0.1	0.39
Ex. 224	3.13	3.13	0.2	3.13

Table 4

Test comp'd (MIC: $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$)	Test bacterium strain (10^5 cfu/ml)			
	MRSA 31 high- resist. (IPM resist.)	MRSA 33 high- resist. (IPM resist.)	<i>Staphylo- coccus aureus</i> 209P JC-1 strain	<i>Escheri- chia coli</i> NIHJ JC-2 strain
Ex. 225	1.56	1.56	0.05	12.5
Ex. 257	3.13	1.56	0.05	12.5
Ex. 209	6.25	6.25	0.39	25
Ex. 218	6.25	6.25	0.2	25
Ex. 243	6.25	6.25	0.2	1.56
Ex. 230	6.25	6.25	0.2	0.78
Ex. 210	6.25	6.25	0.1	12.5
Ex. 215	6.25	6.25	0.1	3.13
Ex. 226	6.25	6.25	0.2	0.39
Ex. 214	6.25	3.13	0.1	6.25
Ex. 227	6.25	6.25	0.1	0.78
Ex. 228	3.13	3.13	0.05	12.5
Ex. 253	6.25	6.25	0.1	0.78
Ex. 235	6.25	6.25	0.1	0.78
Ex. 229	3.13	3.13	0.1	12.5

As is evident from the above results, each penem compound (I) according to the present invention has been found to have broad antibacterial activities at test amounts of from 0.025 to 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and also to have
5 antibacterial activities specific to MRSA.

The dosage of each penem compound (I) according to the present invention is dependent on many factors such as the object of administration and the age, body weight and conditions of the person to be administered.
10 However, a typical daily dosage is from 50 mg to 5 g per standard adult in the case of oral administration, with administration of 100 mg to 4 g in portions being preferred. In general, its administration may be effected using a unit dosage form which comprises an appropriate amount of the active ingredient and a
15 suitable, physiologically acceptable carrier, extender or diluent.

For oral administration, tablets or capsules can be used. They may contain, together with the active
20 ingredient, an extender, for example, lactose, glucose, sucrose, mannitol, sorbitol or cellulose and a lubricant, for example, talc, or steric acid or a salt thereof. Tablets may further contain a binder, for example, magnesium silicate or starch.

25 For parenteral administration, namely, intra-

venous administration, intra-arterial administration, intramuscular administration and subcutaneous administration, isotonic aqueous solutions or suspensions are suited.

5 Further, the penem compound (I) according to the present invention can be used not only for men but also as an antibacterial agent for animals.

 The penem compound (I) according to the present invention is a novel compound which is different from
10 any conventionally-known penem compounds in view of its steric structure and 6-substituent. In addition, as is apparent from the above tests, the compound (I) exhibits high antibacterial activities, especially high antibacterial activities against MRSA so that it is
15 useful not only as a general-purpose antibacterial agent but also as an antibacterial agent for MRSA against which conventional antibacterial agents are not observed to be effective.

20 CAPABILITY OF EXPLOITATION IN INDUSTRY

 As has been described above, the penem compound (I) according to the present invention is a compound having excellent antibacterial activities against general pathogenic bacteria and MRSA and like general
25 penem derivatives, its toxicity in the living body is

not high. It can therefore be used widely as an antibacterial agent by oral administration, parenteral administration or external administration.

5 In particular, it has excellent effects for MRSA against which no effective antibacterial substances have heretofore existed, so that it is extremely valuable as an antibacterial agent against MRSA.

EXAMPLES

10 The present invention will next be described in further detail by the following Production Examples and Examples. It should however be borne in mind that the present invention is by no means limited by these Examples.

15 Production Example 1

Synthesis of (R)-1-benzyl-2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine

20 After benzyl bromide (1.2 ml, 10.1 mmol) and triethylamine (1.4 ml, 10.0 mmol) were added to a solution of (R)-2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine (1.01 g, 9.98 mmol) in dry N,N-dimethylformamide (5 ml) under ice cooling and an argon gas stream, the reaction mixture was maintained at room temperature.

25 Seventy minutes later, the reaction mixture was poured into methylene chloride (100 ml), followed by

the successive washing with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (50 ml, twice) and then with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (100 ml). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel (50 g). From ethyl acetate-hexane (2:1, V/V), the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (1.36 g, 71% yield).

10 Production Example 2

Synthesis of (S)-1-benzyl-2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 1 except that (S)-2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine (1009 mg, 9.97 mmol) was used instead of (R)-2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (1.32 g, 69% yield).

Production Example 3

Synthesis of 1-benzyl-2-hydroxymethylpiperidine

20 Following the procedures of Production Example 1 except that 2-hydroxymethylpiperidine (1.02 g, 8.89 mmol) was used instead of (R)-2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (1.23 g, 67% yield).

25 Production Example 4

Synthesis of 1-benzyl-3-hydroxypiperidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 1 except that 3-hydroxypiperidine (1.03 g, 10.2 mmol) was used instead of (R)-2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (0.95 g, 41% yield).

Production Example 5

Synthesis of 1-benzyl-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-piperazine

Following the procedures of Production Example 1 except that 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine (1.30 g, 10.0 mmol) was used instead of (R)-2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as white needles (1.54 g, 70% yield).

Production Example 6

Synthesis of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-(2-pyrimidyl)-piperazine

After 2-bromoethanol (0.71 mL, 10.0 mmol) and triethylamine (4.2 mL, 30.1 mmol) were added to a solution of 1-(2-pyrimidyl)piperazine (2.36 g, 10.0 mmol) in dry N,N-dimethylformamide (5 mL) under ice cooling and an argon gas stream, the reaction mixture was maintained at room temperature.

Fifty-five hours later, the reaction mixture was poured into methylene chloride (100 mL), followed by

the washing with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (100 ml, twice). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel (50 g). From ethyl acetate-methanol (5:1, V/V), the title compound was obtained as colorless needles (1.06 g, 51% yield).

Production Example 7

Synthesis of 1-(2-benzoylthioethyl)pyrrolidine

To a solution of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidine (2.00 g, 17.4 mmol) in distilled tetrahydrofuran (35 ml), triphenylphosphine (9.12 g, 34.8 mmol) and diethyl azodicarboxylate (5.5 ml, 34.9 mmol) were added under ice cooling and an argon gas stream.

One hour later, thiobenzoic acid (4.1 ml, 34.8 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. Two hours later, the solvent in the reaction mixture was distilled off under reduced pressure, followed by column chromatography on silica gel (100 g). From ethyl acetate-hexane (5:1, V/V), the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (2.61 g, 64% yield).

Production Example 8

Synthesis of 1-(2-benzoylthioethyl)pyrrole

Following the procedures of Production Example 7

except that 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrole (983 mg, 8.8 mmol) was used instead of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-pyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as a pale brown oil (1.69 g, 83% yield).

5 Production Example 9

Synthesis of 1-(2-benzoylthioethyl)pyrrolidin-2-one

Following the procedures of Production Example 7 except that 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidin-2-one (2.00 g, 15.5 mmol) was used instead of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-pyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (3.54 g, 92% yield).

Production Example 10

15 Synthesis of (R)-1-benzyl-2-benzoylthiomethyl-pyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 7 except that (R)-1-benzyl-2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine (1.36 g, 7.1 mmol) was used instead of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidine, the title compound was quantitatively obtained as a pale yellow oil (2.3 g).

Production Example 11

Synthesis of (S)-1-benzyl-2-benzoylthiomethyl-pyrrolidine

25 Following the procedures of Production Example 7 except that (S)-1-benzyl-2-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine

(1.32 g, 6.9 mmol) was used instead of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (2.08 g, 97% yield).

Production Example 12

5 Synthesis of 1-benzyl-2-benzoylthiomethylpiperidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 7 except that 1-benzyl-2-hydroxymethylpiperidine (1.23 g, 5.6 mmol) was used instead of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (1.86 g, 95% yield).

Production Example 13

 Synthesis of 1-benzyl-3-benzoylthiopiperidine

15 Following the procedures of Production Example 7 except that 1-benzyl-3-hydroxypiperidine (1.42 g, 7.42 mmol) was used instead of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (0.95 g, 41% yield).

Production Example 14

20 Synthesis of 1-benzyl-4-(2-benzoylthioethyl)piperazine

Following the procedures of Production Example 7 except that 1-benzyl-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine (1.48 g, 6.71 mmol) was used instead of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as a

pale yellow oil (1.56 g, 68% yield).

Production Example 15

Synthesis of 1-(2-benzoylthioethyl)-4-(2-pyrimidyl)piperazine

5 Following the procedures of Production Example 7 except that 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-(2-pyrimidyl)-piperazine (1.06 g, 5.1 mmol) was used instead of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (1.36 g, 82% yield).

10 Production Example 16

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthiopyrrolidine trifluoroacetate

15 To a solution of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidine (5.56 g, 18.1 mmol) in anisole (20 ml), trifluoroacetic acid (8.36 ml, 109 mmol) was added under ice cooling, followed by stirring overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was crystallized from ethyl ether, whereby the
20 title compound was obtained as white crystals (4.00 g, 68.7% yield).

Production Example 17

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-fenacylpyrrolidine

25 To a solution of (S)-3-benzoylthiopyrrolidine

trifluoroacetate (1.92 g, 6 mmol) in methylene chloride (20 ml), triethylamine (1.84 ml, 13.2 mmol) and phenacyl bromide (1.44 g, 7.2 mmol) were added under ice cooling. The temperature of the reaction mixture was allowed to rise to room temperature, at which the reaction mixture was stirred for 3.5 hours. The reaction product was diluted with ethyl acetate and then washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate. Subsequent to drying over sodium sulfate, column chromatography was conducted on silica gel (40 ml, "Merck 9385"). From ethyl acetate-n-hexane (1:3, V/V), the title compound was obtained as an orange oil (1.53 g, 78% yield).

Production Example 18

Synthesis of (S)-N-(1-benzoyl-ethyl)-3-benzoyl-thiopyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 17 except that 2-bromopropiophenone (1022 mg, 4.80 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (925 mg, 68% yield).

Production Example 19

Synthesis of (S)-N-acetonyl-3-benzoylthiopyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 17

except that chloroacetone (277 mg, 3.00 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (351 mg, 66% yield).

Production Example 20

5 Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(2-benzoyl-ethyl)pyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 17 except that β -chloropropiophenone (404 mg, 2.40 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (116 mg, 22% yield).

Production Example 21

 Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(1-indanon-2-yl)pyrrolidine

15 Following the procedures of Production Example 17 except that 2-bromo-1-indanone (464 mg, 2.2 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (419 mg, 62% yield).

Production Example 22

20 Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(2-oxo-2-p-tolyloethyl)pyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 17 except that 2-bromo-4'-methylacetophenone (213 mg, 1.00 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (298 mg,

88% yield).

Production Example 23

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(2-p-fluorophenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidine

5 Following the procedures of Production Example 17 except that 2-chloro-4'-fluoroacetophenone (173 mg, 1.00 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (181 mg, 53% yield).

10 Production Example 24

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(1-tetralon-2-yl)pyrrolidine

15 Following the procedures of Production Example 17 except that 2-bromo-1-tetralone (491 mg, 2.20 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (28 mg, 4.0% yield).

Production Example 25

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-phenylamino-carbonylmethylpyrrolidine

20 Following the procedures of Production Example 17 except that N-bromoacetylaniline (428 mg, 2.00 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (592 mg, 87% yield).

25 Production Example 26

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-phenethyl-
pyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 17
except that phenethyl bromide (185 mg, 1.00 mmol) was
5 used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound
was obtained as a pale yellow oil (21 mg, 6.7% yield).
Production Example 27

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-benzylamino-
carbonylmethylpyrrolidine

10 Following the procedures of Production Example 17
except that N-benzyl- α -bromoacetamide (456 mg,
2.00 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the
title compound was obtained as colorless crystals
(486 mg, 68% yield).

15 Production Example 28

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-((R)-2-hydroxy-
2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 17
except that (R)-styrenoxide (120 mg, 1.00 mmol) was
20 used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound
was obtained as a pale yellow oil (35 mg, 11% yield).
Production Example 29

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-((S)-2-hydroxy-
2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidine

25 Following the procedures of Production Example 17

except that (S)-styrenoxide (120 mg, 1.00 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (31 mg, 9.5% yield).

Production Example 30

5 Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(2-p-methoxy-phenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 17 except that 2-bromo-4'-methoxyacetophenone (229 mg, 1.00 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the
10 title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (216 mg, 61% yield).

Production Example 31

 Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(1-benzosuberone-2-yl)pyrrolidine

15 Following the procedures of Production Example 17 except that 2-bromo-1-benzosuberone (478 mg, 2.00 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (60 mg, 82% yield).

20 Production Example 32

 Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(2-p-phenyl-phenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 17 except that 2-bromo-4'-phenylacetophenone (275 mg,
25 1.00 mmol) was used instead of phenacyl bromide, the

title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil
(306 mg, 76% yield).

Production Example 33

5 Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-benzoyl-
 pyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 17
except that benzoyl chloride (506 mg, 3.6 mmol) was
used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound
was obtained (570 mg, 61% yield).

10 Production Example 34

 Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(2-pyridyl-
 methyl)pyrrolidine

 Following the procedures of Production Example 17
except that α -picolyl chloride (300 mg, 1.8 mmol) was
15 used instead of phenacyl bromide, the title compound
was obtained as a yellow oil (100 mg, 22% yield).

Production Example 35

 Synthesis of 3-hydroxy-1-phenylpyrrolidine

 To a solution of 1,4-dibromobutan-2-ol (1.2 g,
20 5 mmol) in acetone (25 ml), aniline (0.45 ml,
1.5 mmol), sodium iodide (0.73 g, 5 mmol) and potassium
carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol) were added, followed by
stirring overnight at 55°C under heat.

 Added further were 1,4-dibromobutan-2-ol (0.6 g,
25 2.5 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.38 g, 10 mmol),

followed by stirring at 55°C under heat for 4 days. The reaction mixture was poured into water and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off, followed by purification by column chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained as a brown solid (0.76 g, 93% yield).

Production Example 36

Synthesis of 1-phenyl-3-acetylthiopyrrolidine

To a solution of 3-hydroxy-1-phenylpyrrolidine (0.89 g, 5.5 mmol), which had been obtained in Production Example 35, in methylene chloride (25 ml), triethylamine (0.92 ml, 6.6 mmol) was added under ice cooling.

After a solution of methanesulfonyl chloride (0.51 ml, 6.6 mmol) in methylene chloride (7 ml) was added dropwise over 5 minutes, the resultant mixture was stirred for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into ice water, followed by extraction twice with methylene chloride. The organic layers were combined together, washed with brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off. The crude product was dissolved in DMF (18 ml), followed by the addition of potassium thioacetate (0.75 g, 6.6 ^{mmol} ml) at room temperature. The resultant mixture

was stirred at 65°C for 1 hour. After the reaction mixture was allowed to cool down to room temperature, it was poured into ice water and extracted twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined together, washed with brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was purified by column chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained as a reddish brown oil (0.64 g, 52% yield).

10 Production Example 37

Synthesis of 4-acetylthio-N-phenylbutyrylamide

After a suspension of 4-chloro-N-phenylbutyrylamide (400 mg), potassium thioacetate (400 mg) and potassium iodide (140 mg) in ethanol (4 ml) was heated under reflux for 1 hour, the reaction product was diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed successively with water and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate. After the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained (359 mg, 80% yield).

20 Production Example 38

25 Synthesis of 3-acetylthio-N-phenethylpropionyl-

amide

Following the procedures of Production Example 37 except that 3-chloro-N-phenethylpropionylamide (400 mg, 2 mmol) was used instead of 4-chloro-N-phenyl-
5 butyrylamide, the title compound was obtained (359 mg, 81% yield).

Production Example 39

Synthesis of 3-acetylthio-N-benzyl-N-methylpropionylamide

10 Following the procedures of Production Example 37 except that 3-chloro-N-benzyl-N-methylpropionylamide (400 mg, 2 mmol) was used instead of 4-chloro-N-phenylbutyrylamide, the title compound was obtained (309 mg, 85% yield).

15 Production Example 40

Synthesis of 4-acetylthio-N-benzylbutyrylamide

Following the procedures of Production Example 37 except that 4-chloro-N-benzylbutyrylamide (100 mg, 0.5 mmol) was used instead of 4-chloro-N-phenylbutyryl-
20 amide, the title compound was obtained (78 mg, 62% yield).

Production Example 41

Synthesis of 3-acetylthio-N-methylpropionylamide

Following the procedures of Production Example 37
25 except that 3-chloro-N-methylpropionylamide (600 mg,

4.8 mmol) was used instead of 4-chloro-N-phenylbutyryl-
amide, the title compound was obtained (150 mg, 19%
yield).

Production Example 42

5 Synthesis of 2-acetylthio-N-methyl-N-phenacyl-
 ethylamine

 Following the procedures of Production Example 7
 except that 2-hydroxy-N-methyl-N-phenacylethylamine
 (500 mg, 2.58 mmol) was used instead of 1-(2-
10 hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidine and thioacetic acid was
 employed in lieu of thiobenzoic acid, the title com-
 pound was obtained as colorless crystals (94 mg, 16%
 yield).

Production Example 43

15 Synthesis of 3-acetylthio-N-phenylpropanamide

 Following the procedures of Production Example 37
 except that 3-chloro-N-phenylpropionylamide (395 mg,
 2.15 mmol) was used instead of 4-chloro-N-phenyl-
 butyrylamide, the title compound was obtained as pale
20 brown crystals (458 mg, 95% yield).

Production Example 44

 Synthesis of 3-acetylthio-N-((S)-1-phenylethyl)-
 propionylamide

 Following the procedures of Production Example 37
25 except that 3-chloro-N-((S)-1-phenylethyl)propionyl-

amide (424 mg, 2.00 mmol) was used instead of 4-chloro-N-phenylbutyrylamide, the title compound was obtained as colorless crystals (440 mg, 87% yield).

Production Example 45

5 Synthesis of 3-acetylthio-N-((R)-1-phenylethyl)-propionylamide

Following the procedures of Production Example 37 except that 3-chloro-N-((R)-1-phenylethyl)propionylamide (424 mg, 2.00 mmol) was used instead of 4-chloro-N-phenylbutyrylamide, the title compound was obtained
10 as pale yellow crystals (513 mg, 100% yield).

Production Example 46

Synthesis of (S)-3-mercapto-N-phenacylpyrrolidine

15 To a solution of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-phenacylpyrrolidine (195 mg) in methanol (6 ml), 1 N sodium hydroxide (0.62 ml) was added at room temperature, followed by stirring at the same temperature for 25 minutes. After the reaction product was diluted with
20 methylene chloride, the organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate. Further, the water layer was extracted twice with methylene chloride. The thus-obtained methylene chloride solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate,
25 fate, and the solvent was distilled off under reduced

pressure. The residue so obtained was provided for the next reaction without purification.

Production Example 47

5 Synthesis of (S)-3-mercapto-N-(p-nitrobenzyloxy-carbonyl)pyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 46 except that (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(p-nitrobenzyloxy-carbonyl)pyrrolidine (194 mg, 0.6 mmol) was used instead of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-phenacylpyrrolidine, the
10 title compound was obtained and provided for the next reaction.

Production Example 48

 Synthesis of N-(2-benzoylethyl)-3-mercapto-pyrrolidine

15 Following the procedures of Production Example 46 except that N-(2-benzoylethyl)-3-benzoylthio-pyrrolidine (102 mg, 0.30 mmol) was used instead of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-phenacylpyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained and provided for the next reaction.

20 Production Example 49

 Synthesis of 2-mercaptomethylpyridine

 Following the procedures of Production Example 46 except that 2-benzoylmethylpyridine (184 mg, 1.2 mmol) was used instead of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-phenacylpyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained
25

and provided for the next reaction.

Production Example 50

Synthesis of (S)-3-mercapto-N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-
pyrrolidine

5 Following the procedures of Production Example 46
except that (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-
pyrrolidine (188 mg, 0.63 mmol) was used instead of
(S)-3-benzoylthio-N-phenacylpyrrolidine, the title com-
pound was obtained and provided for the next reaction.

10 Production Example 51

 Following the procedures of Production Example 46
except that the products of Production Examples 7 to
15, 18 to 19, 21 to 32 and 36 to 45 were used instead
of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-phenacylpyrrolidine, compounds
15 with the benzoylthio group or acetylthio group changed
to a mercapto group were obtained and provided for the
next reactions.

 Data which show physical properties of the com-
pounds obtained in Production Examples 1 to 51 are
20 shown in Tables 5 to 13.

 In the subsequent tables of the present descrip-
tion, "s" represents a singlet, "d" a doublet, "t" a
triplet, "q" a quartet, "quint" a quintet, "m" a multi-
plet, "bs" or "brs" a broad singlet.

25 Employed as an internal standard was TSP where

D₂O was used as a measuring solvent or TMS where another measuring solvent was used.

5

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Table 5

Production Example No.	N	M	R (δ ppm)
1			(CDCl ₃) 1.6(1H, bs), 1.64-1.78(2H, m), 1.78-1.87(1H, m), 1.87- 1.96(1H, m), 2.30(1H, dt, J=7.6Hz, 9.3Hz), 2.71-2.76(1H, m), 2.95-3.00(1H, m), 3.37(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 3.42(1H, dd, J=2.1Hz, 10.7Hz), 3.65(1H, dd, J=3.5Hz, 10.7Hz), 3.96 (1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 7.2-7.4(5H, m)
2			(CDCl ₃) 1.55(1H, bs), 1.64-1.78(2H, m), 1.78-1.87(1H, m), 1.87- 1.98(1H, m), 2.30(1H, dt, J=7.6Hz, 9.3Hz), 2.71-2.75(1H, m), 2.95-3.00(1H, m), 3.37(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 3.42(1H, dd, J=2.1Hz, 10.7Hz), 3.65(1H, dd, J=3.5Hz, 10.7Hz), 3.96(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 7.2-7.4(5H, m)
3			(CDCl ₃) 1.34-1.41(2H, m), 1.54-1.74(4H, m), 2.12-2.18(1H, m), 2.43- 2.48(1H, m), 2.7(1H, bs), 2.84-2.89(1H, m), 3.31(1H, d, J=13.4Hz), 3.51(1H, dd, J=3.9Hz, 10.8Hz), 3.87(1H, dd, J=4.3Hz, 10.8Hz), 4.06(1H, d, J=13.4Hz), 7.2-7.35(5H, m)
4			(CDCl ₃) 1.45-1.7(3H, m), 1.75-1.85(1H, m), 2.2-2.3(1H, m), 2.35-2.6(4H, m) , 3.50(2H, s), 3.81(1H, bs), 7.2-7.35(5H, m)
5			(CDCl ₃) 2.4-2.65(10H, m), 3.51(2H, s), 3.60(2H, t, J=5.4Hz), 7.2- 7.35(5H, m)
6			(CDCl ₃) 2.58(4H, t, J=5.1Hz), 2.59(2H, t, J=5.5Hz), 2.6-2.8(1H, bs), 3.67 (2H, t, J=5.5Hz), 3.84(4H, t, J=5.1Hz), 6.49(1H, t, J=4.7Hz), 8.31 (2H, d, J=4.7Hz)

Table 6

Production Example No.	N	M	R (δ ppm)
7			(CDCl ₃) 1.97(4H, t, J=6.8Hz), 3.06-3.10(6H, m), 3.40(2H, t, J=7.6Hz), 7.3-8.2(5H, m)
8			(CDCl ₃) 3.39(2H, t, J=7.0Hz), 4.14(2H, t, J=7.0Hz), 6.17(2H, t, J=2.0Hz), 6.73(2H, t, J=2.0Hz), 7.4-8.0(5H, m)
9			(CDCl ₃) 2.03(2H, tt, J=7.9Hz, 14.7Hz), 2.38(2H, t, J=7.9Hz), 3.25(2H, t, J=7.1Hz), 3.54(2H, t, J=7.1Hz), 3.54(2H, t, J=14.7Hz), 7.4-8.0(5H, m)
10			(CDCl ₃) 1.6-1.85(3H, m), 1.95-2.05(1H, m), 2.2-2.3(1H, m), 2.8-2.9(1H, m), 2.9-3.0(1H, m), 3.11(1H, dd, J=7.1Hz, 13.4Hz), 3.36(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 3.51(1H, dd, J=3.3Hz, 13.4Hz), 4.16(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 7.2-8.05(10H, m)
11			(CDCl ₃) 1.6-1.85(3H, m), 1.95-2.1(1H, m), 2.2-2.3(1H, m), 2.8-2.9(1H, m), 2.9-3.05(1H, m), 3.11(1H, dd, J=7.1Hz, 13.3Hz), 3.36(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 3.51(1H, dd, J=3.3Hz, 13.3Hz), 4.16(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 7.2-8.05(10H, m)
12			(CDCl ₃) 1.25-1.8(6H, m), 2.08(1H, ddd, J=3.7Hz, 9.4Hz, 11.7Hz), 2.67(1H, dt, J=3.4Hz, 6.0Hz), 2.78(1H, dt, J=4.1Hz, 8.0Hz), 3.32(1H, d, J=13.4Hz), 3.38(1H, dd, J=6.8Hz, 13.6Hz), 3.48(1H, dd, J=3.1Hz, 13.6Hz), 4.10(1H, d, J=13.4Hz), 7.2-8.05(10H, m)

Table 7

Production Example No.	N	M	R (δ ppm)
1 3			(CDCl ₃) 1.6-1.85(2H,m), 1.95-2.05(1H,m), 2.22(1H,dt,J=7.6Hz,9.2Hz), 2.4-2.55(1H,m), 2.84(1H,ddd,J=3.1Hz,7.0Hz,10.7Hz), 2.96(1H, t,J=7.1Hz), 3.12(1H,dd,J=7.1Hz,13.4Hz), 3.36(1H,d,J=13.0Hz), 3.53(1H,dd,J=3.1Hz,13.4Hz), 4.17(1H,d,J=13.0Hz), 7.2-8.1 (10H,m)
1 4			(CDCl ₃) 1.56(4H,bs), 1.57(4H,bs), 2.65(2H,t,J=7.6Hz), 3.21(2H,t, J=7.6Hz), 3.52(2H,s), 7.25-8.0(10H,m)
1 5			(CDCl ₃) 2.61(4H,t,J=5.1Hz), 2.70(2H,t,J=7.3Hz), 3.26(2H,t,J=7.3Hz), 3.85(4H,t,J=5.1Hz), 6.48(1H,t,J=4.7Hz), 7.45(2H,t,J=7.6Hz), 7.58(1H,t,J=7.6Hz), 7.98(2H,d,J=7.6Hz), 8.31(2H,d,J=4.7Hz)
1 6			(CDCl ₃) 2.17(1H,m), 2.57(1H,m), 3.31(1H,dd,J=6Hz,12Hz), 3.41-3.51 (2H,m), 3.88(1H,dd,J=8Hz,12Hz), 4.25(1H,m), 7.46(2H,t, J=8Hz), 7.60(1H,t,J=7Hz), 7.91(2H,d,J=8Hz), 10.14(2H,bs)
1 7			(CDCl ₃) 7.99(1H,d,J=7.1Hz), 7.94(1H,d,J=7.1Hz), 7.51-7.61(1H,m), 7.47(2H,d,J=8.1Hz), 7.43(2H,d,J=7.8Hz), 4.13-4.25(1H,m), 4.04(2H,d,J=4.2Hz), 3.32(1H,dd,J=7.0Hz,10.0Hz), 2.90-3.00 (1H,m), 2.79-2.90(2H,m), 2.46-2.59(1H,m), 1.89-2.02(1H,m)
1 8			(CDCl ₃) 1.39(3H,m), 1.90(1H,m), 2.45(1H,m), 2.76(2H,m), 2.83(1H,m), 3.29(1H,m), 4.10(1H,m), 4.12(1H,m), 7.41-7.47(4H,m), 7.55(2H, t,J=7Hz), 7.92(2H,d,J=8Hz), 8.10(2H,d,J=8Hz)

Table 8

Production Example No.	N	M	R (δ ppm)
1 9			(CDCl ₃) 1.96(1H,m), 2.16(3H,s), 2.50(1H,m), 2.66-2.78(2H,m), 2.80- 2.85(1H,m), 3.18(1H,dd,J=3Hz,10Hz), 3.39(2H,d,J=4Hz), 4.16(1H,m), 7.44(2H,d,J=7Hz), 7.55(1H,t,J=7Hz), 7.93(2H,d,J=8Hz)
2 0			(CDCl ₃) 1.89(1H,m), 2.47(1H,m), 2.63(1H,q,J=8Hz), 2.70(1H,d,J=5Hz), 2.81(1H,m), 2.90-3.02(2H,m), 3.13(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 3.21(2H,t,J=7Hz), 4.14(1H,m), 7.44(4H,d,J=8Hz), 7.55 (2H,dd,J=7Hz,8Hz), 7.95(4H,m)
2 1			(CDCl ₃) 1.89(1H,m), 2.44(1H,m), 2.59(1H,m), 2.67-2.88(4H,m), 3.08-3.23(1H,m), 4.12(1H,m), 4.69(1H,m), 7.44(3H,m), 7.56(1H,m), 7.64(1H,m), 7.70(1H,m), 7.76(1H,d,J=8Hz), 7.92(2H,dd,J=8Hz,2Hz)
2 2			(CDCl ₃) 1.95(1H,m), 2.41(3H,s), 2.52(1H,m), 2.83(2H,m), 2.91(1H, m), 3.29(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 4.00(2H,d,J=6Hz), 4.19(1H,m), 7.25(2H,d,J=7Hz), 7.44(2H,d,J=8Hz), 7.56(1H,d,J= 7Hz), 7.89(2H,d,J=8Hz), 7.94(2H,dd,J=1Hz,8Hz)
2 3			(CDCl ₃) 1.96(1H,m), 2.51(1H,m), 2.77-2.85(2H,m), 2.91(1H,m), 3.28(1H,dd,J=8Hz,10Hz), 3.98(2H,d,J=4Hz), 4.19(1H,m), 7.13(2H,d,J=9Hz), 7.44(2H,d,J=8Hz), 7.57(1H, d,J=8Hz), 7.93(2H,d,J=8Hz), 8.03(2H,m)
2 4			(CDCl ₃) 1.79-1.89(1H,m), 2.13-2.24(1H,m), 2.26-2.37(1H,m), 2.38- 2.53(2H,m), 2.55-2.63(1H,m), 2.66-2.71(1H,m), 2.81-3.11(2H,m), 3.32(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 3.59(1H,m), 4.13(1H,m), 7.36-7.60 (6H,m), 7.89-7.95(2H,m), 8.00-8.04(1H,m)

Table 9

Production Example No.	N	M	R (δ ppm)
2 5			(CDCl ₃) 1.99(1H, m), 2.53(1H, m), 2.76(1H, m), 2.89(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 3.00(1H, m), 3.18(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.34(2H, dd, J=17Hz, 39Hz), 4.20(1H, m), 7.09(1H, d, J=7Hz), 7.30(2H, dd, J=7Hz, 8Hz), 7.46(2H, dd, J=7Hz, 8Hz), 7.57(3H, m), 7.94(2H, dd, J=1Hz, 8Hz), 9.05(1H, bs)
2 6			(CDCl ₃) 1.87-1.97(1H, m), 2.41-2.54(1H, m), 2.58-2.68(1H, m), 2.70-2.76(3H, m), 2.78-2.90(3H, m), 3.13(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 4.15(1H, m), 7.18-7.32(5H, m), 7.46(2H, d, J= 7Hz), 7.57(1H, m), 7.94(2H, dd, J=2Hz, 8Hz)
2 7			(CDCl ₃) 1.90(1H, m), 2.44(1H, m), 2.66(1H, dd, J=9Hz, 15Hz), 2.77(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 2.88(1H, m), 3.10(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.26(2H, dd, J=7Hz, 28Hz), 4.11(1H, m), 4.48(2H, m), 7.21-7.28 (4H, m), 7.44(3H, m), 7.58(1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.89(1H, dd, J=1Hz, 8Hz)
2 8			(CDCl ₃) 1.93(1H, m), 2.48(1H, m), 2.57(1H, dd, J=3Hz, 12Hz), 2.78- 2.83(3H, m), 2.91(1H, dd, J=5Hz, 10Hz), 3.11(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 4.16(1H, m), 4.70(1H, dd, J=3Hz, 11Hz), 7.28-7.39 (5H, m), 7.45(2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.57(1H, d, J=7Hz), 7.94(2H, d, J=7Hz)
2 9			(CDCl ₃) 1.87-1.98(1H, m), 2.44-2.65(3H, m), 2.71-2.84(2H, m), 3.00-3.08(1H, m), 3.31(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 4.16(1H, m), 4.73(1H, dd, J=3Hz, 9Hz), 7.27-7.40(5H, m), 7.46(2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.57(1H, m), 7.94(2H, dd, J=2Hz, 8Hz)
3 0			(CDCl ₃) 1.95(1H, m), 2.52(1H, m), 2.84(2H, m), 2.91(1H, m), 3.31 (1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.87(3H, s), 3.99(2H, d, J=6Hz), 4.19(1H, m), 6.93(2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.44(2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.56(1H, d, J=7Hz), 7.93(2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.99(2H, m)

Table 10

Production Example No.	N	M	R (δ ppm)
3 1			(CDCl ₃) 1.60-1.87(3H,m), 2.11-2.24(1H,m), 2.26-2.31(1H,m), 2.32-2.37(1H,m), 2.42(1H,m), 2.53(1H,m), 2.66(1H, m), 2.80-3.10(2H,m), 3.13(1H,m), 3.46(1H,m), 4.05 (1H,m), 7.21-7.26(1H,m), 7.30-7.48(5H,m), 7.54(1H, d, J=7Hz), 7.92(2H, d, J=8Hz)
3 2			(CDCl ₃) 1.97(1H,m), 2.53(1H,m), 2.86(2H,m), 2.94(1H,m), 3.32(1H,dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 4.05(2H, d, J=5Hz), 4.20(1H,m), 7.40-7.49(5H,m), 7.56(1H, d, J= 8Hz), 7.62(2H, dd, J=2Hz, 9Hz), 7.68(2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.94(2H, dd, J=2Hz, 8Hz), 8.07(2H, d, J=8Hz)
3 3			(CDCl ₃) 7.96(1H, d, J=7.4Hz), 7.89(1H, d, J=7.5Hz), 7.32-7.65 (8H,m), 4.06-4.24(1H,m), 3.40-3.72(2H,m), 3.72- 3.92(2H,m), 2.40-2.55(1H,m), 2.00-2.20(1H,m)
3 4			(CDCl ₃) 8.56(1H, d, J=4.8Hz), 7.93(2H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.66(1H, t, J=7.6Hz), 7.55(1H, t, J=7.7Hz), 7.43(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 7.16(1H, t, J=5.0Hz), 4.10-4.12(1H,m), 3.78-3.91(2H,m), 3.15-3.25(1H,m), 2.75-2.88(1H,m), 2.63-2.75(2H,m), 2.43-2.57(1H,m), 1.87-1.99(1H,m)
3 5			(CDCl ₃) 7.20-7.35(2H,m), 6.70(1H, t, J=7.1Hz), 6.58(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 4.56-4.69(1H,m), 3.45-3.65(2H,m), 3.20- 3.45(2H,m), 2.15-2.29(1H,m), 2.00-2.15(1H,m)
3 6			(CDCl ₃) 7.19-7.30(2H,m), 6.70(1H, t, J=7.2Hz), 6.55 (2H, d, J=7.9Hz), 4.10-4.20(1H,m), 3.76(1H, dd, J=6.8Hz, 10.0Hz), 3.31-3.52(2H,m), 3.25(1H, dd, J=5.1Hz, 10.1Hz), 2.40-2.54(1H,m), 1.96-2.10(1H,m), 2.34(3H, s)

Table 11

Production Example No.	N	M	R (δ ppm)
3 7			(CDCl ₃) 2.03(quint, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.36(s, 3H), 2.42(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.98(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 7.10(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.32(t, 2H), 7.55(d, J=7Hz, 3H)
3 8			(CDCl ₃) 2.30(s, 3H), 2.42(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.82(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 3.12(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 3.51(q, J=7Hz, 2H), 5.50(bs, 1H), 7.15-7.35(m, 5H)
3 9			(CDCl ₃) 2.29, 2.33(s, total 3H), 2.70(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.89, 2.95(s, total 3H), 3.15-3.25(m, 2H), 4.51, 4.59(s, total 2H), 7.10-7.40(m, 5H)
4 0			(CDCl ₃) 1.96(quint, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.28(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.33(s, 3H), 2.93(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 4.44(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 5.93(bs, 1H), 7.25-7.35(m, 5H)
4 1			(CDCl ₃) 2.33(s, 3H), 2.47(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.82(d, J=5Hz, 3H), 3.14 (t, J=7Hz, 2H), 5.55(bs, 1H)
4 2			(CDCl ₃) 2.32(3H, s), 2.45(3H, s), 2.78(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.05(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.90(2H, s), 7.46(2H, d, J=7Hz), 7.57(1H, d, J=7Hz), 7.97(2H, d, J=8Hz)

Table 12

Production Example No.	N	M	R (δ ppm)
4 3			(CDCl ₃) 2.35(3H, s), 2.67(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.22(2H, t, J=7Hz), 7.11(1H, d, J=7Hz), 7.32(2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.51(2H, d, J=7Hz)
4 4			(CDCl ₃) 1.48(3H, d, J=7Hz), 2.30(3H, s), 2.47(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.12(2H, t, J=7Hz), 5.11(1H, quint., J=7Hz), 5.90(1H, bs), 7.23-7.35(5H, m)
4 5			(CDCl ₃) 1.47(3H, d, J=8Hz), 2.30(3H, s), 2.47(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.11(2H, t, J=7Hz), 5.11(1H, quint., J=7Hz), 7.22-7.36(5H, m)
4 6			(CDCl ₃) 7.98(2H, d, J=7.2Hz), 7.56(1H, t, J=7.5Hz), 7.45(2H, t, J=7.8Hz), 4.00(2H, d, J=2.0Hz), 3.39-3.50(1H, m), 3.30(1H, dd, J=7.1Hz, 9.4Hz), 2.90-3.00(1H, m), 2.72- 2.80(1H, m), 2.55(1H, dd, J=6.6Hz, 9.4Hz), 2.38-2.50 (1H, m), 1.74-1.89(2H, m)
4 7			(CDCl ₃) 8.22(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.52(2H, d, J=8.3Hz), 3.82(1H, dd, J=6.6Hz, 10.7Hz), 3.61-3.70(1H, m), 3.39-3.55(2H, m), 3.27-3.39(1H, m), 2.26-2.40(1H, m), 1.79-1.87(1H, m), 1.70-1.75(1H, bs)
4 8			(CDCl ₃) 1.75(1H, m), 1.84(1H, bs), 2.38(1H, m), 2.46(1H, dd, J=6Hz, 9Hz), 2.70(2H, t, J=6Hz), 2.93(2H, m), 3.08(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 9Hz), 3.18(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.37(1H, bs), 7.47(2H, d, J=7Hz), 7.56(1H, d, J=7Hz), 7.96(2H, d, J=8Hz)

Table 13

Production Example No.	N	M	R (δ ppm)
4 9			(CDCl ₃) 8.55(1H, d, J=4.6Hz), 7.93(2H, d, J=8.1Hz), 7.67(1H, t, J=7.6Hz), 7.55(1H, t, J=7.1Hz), 7.11-7.23(1H, m), 3.86(2H, d, J=4.9Hz), 2.00(1H, bs)
5 0			(CDCl ₃) 8.55(1H, d, J=4.2Hz), 7.66(1H, t, J=7.6Hz), 7.55(1H, t, J=7.7Hz), 7.17(1H, t, J=5.1Hz), 3.83(1H, d, J= 13.6Hz), 3.78(1H, d, J=13.6Hz), 3.32-3.49(1H, m), 3.08-3.20(1H, m), 2.69-2.83(2H, m), 2.34-2.55(2H, m), 1.72-1.92(2H, m)

Production Example 52

Synthesis of (R)-1-(2-cyclopropyl-2-benzoyl-ethyl)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine

To a solution of 2-cyclopropyl-2-benzoylethane
5 iodide (280 mg, 0.98 mmol) in DMF (6 ml), triethyl-
amine (409 μ l, 2.94 mmol) and (S)-pyrrolidinol
hydrochloride (181 mg, 1.47 mmol) were added, followed
by stirring at 50°C for 1 hour and further at 80°C for
20 minutes. After the reaction mixture was allowed to
10 cool down, it was diluted with ethyl acetate, followed
by washing with water. After the resulting mixture was
dried over sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled
off and the residue was subjected to silica gel
chromatography (15 cc, chloroform:methanol = 10:1),
15 whereby the title compound was obtained as a colorless
oil (144 mg, 60% yield).

Production Example 53

Synthesis of (S)-3-hydroxy-1-(2-phenoxyethyl)-pyrrolidine

20 A mixture of (S)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine hydro-
chloride (494 mg, 4 mmol), 1-methanesulfonyloxy-3-
phenoxyethane (1.00 g, 4.6 mmol), sodium iodide
(659 mg, 4.5 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.1 g, 8
mmol) in DMF (20 ml) was heated at 60°C for 14 hours.
25 The reaction mixture was dissolved in ethyl acetate-

water and the resultant solution was allowed to separate into two layers. After the organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained (404 mg, 48% yield).

Production Examples 54 to 57

Following the procedures of Production Example 53 except that various halogenated compounds were used instead of 1-methanesulfonyloxy-3-phenoxyethane, the corresponding 3-hydroxypyrrolidine derivatives were obtained.

Data which show physical properties of the compounds obtained in Production Examples 52 to 57 are shown in Tables 14 to 15.

Table 14

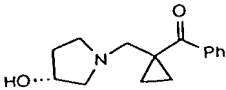
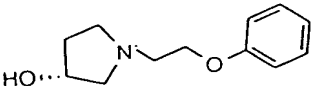
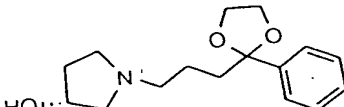
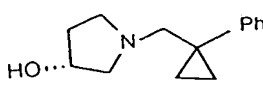
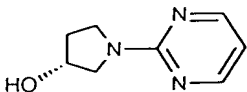
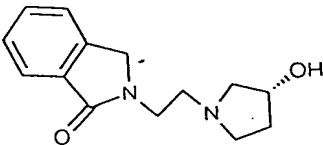
Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>5 2</p> 			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>0.80-0.89(2H,m), 1.23-1.36(2H,m), 1.96-2.07(1H,m), 2.10-2.18(1H,m), 2.33-2.40(1H,m), 2.50-2.57(1H,m), 2.69-2.97(4H,m), 4.09-4.17(1H,m), 7.40-7.46(2H,m), 7.48-7.54(1H,m), 7.79-7.85(1H,m)</p>
<p>5 3</p> 			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.70-1.80(m, 1H), 2.15-2.25(m, 1H), 2.38-2.45(m, 1H), 2.60-2.70(m, 1H), 2.75-2.85(m, 1H), 2.89(t, 2H, 6Hz), 4.10(t, 2H, 6Hz), 4.30-4.40(m, 1H), 8.90-9.00(m, 3H), 7.25-7.30(m, 2H)</p>
<p>5 4</p> 			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.69-1.77(m, 2H), 1.85-1.95(m, 3H), 2.18-2.30(m, 1H), 2.65-2.80(m, 3H), 2.82-2.90(m, 1H), 2.93-3.15(m, 2H), 3.75-3.80(m, 2H), 4.00-4.05(m, 2H), 4.42-4.50(m, 1H), 7.25-7.35(m, 3H), 7.40-7.45(m, 2H)</p>
<p>5 5</p> 			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>0.72(s, 2H), 0.80-0.93(m, 2H), 1.57- 1.67(m, 1H), 2.00-2.10(m, 1H), 2.12- 2.35(m, 2H), 2.38-2.45(m, 1H), 2.57 (s, 1H, J=12Hz), 2.65-2.75(m, 2H), 2.80-2.90(m, 2H), 4.10-4.20(m, 1H), 7.10-7.15(m, 1H), 7.25-7.30(m, 2H), 7.30-7.40(m, 2H)</p>

Table 15

Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>5 6</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>2.50-2.70(m, 2H), 4.10-4.30(m, 4H), 5.05-5.15(m, 1H), 6.95(t, 1H, J=4Hz), 8.84(d, 2H, J=4Hz)</p>
<p>5 7</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.68-1.78(1H, m), 2.10-2.20(1H, m), 2.35-2.45(1H, m), 2.60-2.65(1H, m), 1.70-1.80(2H, m), 2.90-2.98(1H, m), 3.45-3.65(1H, m), 3.74(2H, t, J=7Hz), 4.30-4.38(1H, m), 4.48(2H, s), 7.44(2H, t, J=7Hz), 7.50-7.55(1H, m), 7.82(s, d, J=7Hz)</p>

Production Example 58

Synthesis of (S)-3-hydroxy-1-(4-pyridyl)-
pyrrolidine

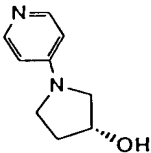
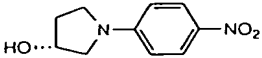
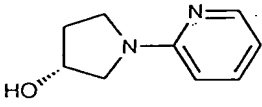
A solution of (R)-3-pyrrolidinol hydrochloride
5 (1.0 g, 8.1 mmol), 4-chloropyrrolidine (1.50 g,
10 mmol) and triethylamine (5.5 ml) in ethanol/water
(2.5 ml/7.5 ml) was heated at 150°C under agitation for
7 hours in a sealed tube. After cooling, the reaction
product was diluted in ethanol (50 ml) and dried over
10 potassium carbonate, and the solvent was distilled off
under reduced pressure. The residue so obtained was
purified by flash column chromatography (chloroform/
methanol = 7/3), whereby the title compound was ob-
tained (0.99 g, 85%).

15 Production Examples 59 to 60

Following the procedures of Production Example 58
except that various halogenated compounds were used in-
stead of 4-chloropyrrolidine, the corresponding 3-
hydroxypyrrolidine derivatives were obtained.

20 Physical data of the compounds obtained in Pro-
duction Examples 58 to 60 are shown in Table 16.

Table 16

Chemical Structure	N	M	R
5 8	(CDCl ₃ -DMSO, d- ₆) 2.08-2.15(m, 2H), 3.40-3.60(m, 4H), 4.55-4.60(m, 1H), 6.46(d, 7Hz, 2H), 8.12(d, 7Hz, 2H)		
			
5 9	(CDCl ₃) 1.65-1.70(1H, m), 2.10-2.26(2H, m), 3.39(1H, d, J=11.1Hz), 3.51(1H, dt, J=3.2 and 9.7Hz), 3.58-3.65(2H, m), 4.65-4.70(1H, brs), 7.46-7.52(2H, m), 8.11-8.16(2H, m)		
			
6 0	(CDCl ₃) 2.04-2.19(2H, m), 3.49-3.65(4H, m), 4.57-4.61(1H, m), 6.36(1H, d, J=9Hz), 6.53(1H, dd, J=5Hz, 7Hz), 7.40-7.44 (1H, m), 8.13(1H, dd, J=1Hz, 5Hz)		
			

Production Example 61

Synthesis of (S)-3-hydroxy-1-(2-thiazolyl)-
pyrrolidine

(S)-pyrrolidinol hydrochloride (1.23 g, 10 mmol)
5 and triethylamine (1.4 ml, 19 mmol) were dissolved in
dimethylformamide (25 ml), to which 2-bromothiazole
(1.1 ml, 12 mmol) was added at room temperature. The
resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5
hours, at 55°C for 4 hours, and then at room tempera-
10 ture for 3 days. Sodium iodide (1.46 g, 10 mmol) was
added further, followed by stirring overnight. 2-
Bromothiazole (1.1 ml, 12 mmol) was added, followed by
stirring at 55°C for 4 days and further at room
temperature for 3 days. The solvent was distilled off.
15 The residue was purified by silica gel chromatography
("Merck 9385" 120ml, ethyl acetate:n-hexane = 1:3 to
1:0), whereby the title compound was obtained as a
white solid (0.32 g, 19% yield).

NMR (CDCl₃):

20 2.05-2.30 (m, 2H), 3.48-3.70 (m, 4H), 4.60-4.70
(m, 1H), 6.48 (d, 4Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, 4Hz, 1H).

Production Example 62

Synthesis of (2S,4R)-2-(iminomethoxymethyl)-4-
tert-butyldiphenysilyloxy-1-p-nitrobenzyloxy-
25 carbonylpyrrolidine

Under an argon atmosphere, Me_3OBF_4 (507 mg, 3.43 mmol) was added at room temperature to a solution of (2S,4R)-2-aminocarbonyl-4-tert-butyl-dimethyl-silyloxy-1-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylpyrrolidine (1.88 g, 3.43 mmol) in methylene chloride (20 ml), followed by stirring for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate. The resultant solution was washed successively with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate, water and a saturated solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate. After the solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off, whereby the title compound was obtained in a foamy form (1.84 g, 96% yield).

NMR (CDCl_3):

1.03 (9H,s), 1.82-1.92 (1H,m), 2.25-2.35 (1H,m), 3.31-3.63 (2H,m), 3.68 (3H,s), 4.35-4.58 (2H,m), 5.15-5.30 (2H,m), 7.32-7.49 (10H,m), 7.55-7.63 (2H,m), 8.16-8.22 (2H,m).

Production Example 63

Synthesis of (2S,4R)-2-amidino-4-(tert-butyl-diphenylsilyloxy)-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-pyrrolidine

Under an argon atmosphere, ammonium chloride (192 mg, 3.60 mmol) was added to a solution of (2S,4R)-2-(iminomethoxymethyl)-4-tert-butyl-diphenylsilyloxy-1-

p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylpyrrolidine (1.84 g, 3.28 mmol) in methanol (20 ml), followed by heating under reflux for 11 hours. After the reaction mixture was allowed to cool down, it was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed successively with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride. After the solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off, whereby the title compound was obtained in a foamy form (1.8 g, quantitative).

NMR (CDCl₃):

1.03 (9H,s), 1.87-2.04 (1H,m), 2.25-2.38 (1H,m), 3.32-3.81 (2H,m), 4.40-4.54 (2H,m), 5.12-5.30 (2H,m), 7.35-7.52 (10H,m), 7.58-7.66 (2H,m), 8.17-8.25 (2H,m).

Production Example 64

Synthesis of (2S,4R)-2-amidino-4-hydroxy-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)pyrrolidine

To a solution of (2S,4R)-2-amidino-4-(tert-butylidiphenylsilyloxy)-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)-pyrrolidine (0.96 ~~mg~~g, 1.76 mmol) in THF (10 ml), tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1 M THF solution; 2.63 ml, 2.63 mmol) was added at room temperature, followed by stirring overnight. The resultant solution was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed successively with

a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate, water and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride. These water layers were combined together and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract
5 was combined with the former ethyl acetate layer. Then, the ethyl acetate solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off, whereby the title compound was obtained as slightly yellow crystals (100 mg, 18% yield).

10 NMR (MeOH- d_4):

1.83-1.95 (1H,m), 2.02-2.20 (1H,m), 4.17-4.31
(3H,m), 5.00-5.25 (3H,m), 7.58-7.65 (2H,m), 8.17-
8.25 (2H,m).

Production Example 65

15 Synthesis of (R)-3-hydroxy-1-(N-phenylamidino)-pyrrolidine

A solution of (R)-3-hydroxypyrrolidine hydrochloride (741 mg, 6.0 mmol), 2-methyl-1-phenylisothiourea hydroiodide (1.76 g, 6.0 mmol) and
20 triethylamine (1.2 g, 12 mmol) in DMF (30 ml) was heated overnight at 60°C. After the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, the residue so obtained was purified by silica gel chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained (609 mg, 50%
25 yield).

NMR (CDCl₃):

2.0-2.2 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.70 (m, 4H), 4.51-4.6
(m, 1H), 6.90-7.00 (m, 3H), 7.20-7.30 (m, 2H).

Production Example 66

5 Synthesis of 1-benzoyl-2-methylisothioureahydroiodide

To a solution of N-benzoylthiourea (90 mg, 0.5 mmol) in methylene chloride (2 ml), methyl iodide (170 mg, 1.2 mmol) was added. The resultant mixture
10 was left over at room temperature for 18 hours. The resulting crystals were collected by filtration, whereby the title compound was obtained (60 mg, 37% yield).

Production Example 67

15 Synthesis of (R)-3-hydroxy-1-(N-benzoylamidino)-pyrrolidine

A solution of (R)-1-hydroxypyrrolidine hydrochloride (25 mg, 0.2 mmol), 1-benzoyl-2-methylisothioureahydroiodide (64 mg, 0.2 mmol) and
20 triethylamine (101 mg, 1.0 mmol) in DMF (2.5 ml) was heated at 140°C for 8 hours. After cooling, ethyl acetate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate were added to extract the reaction product. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous
25 sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under

reduced pressure and the residue so obtained was purified by silica gel chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained (17 mg, 36% yield).

NMR (CDCl₃):

5 2.05-2.20 (2H,m), 3.61-3.77 (4H,brs), 4.58-4.63
 (1H,m), 7.37-7.48 (3H,m), 8.21-8.27 (2H,m).

IR (NaCl):

3316, 1664, 1560, 1458.

Production Example 68

10 Synthesis of 1-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4-tert-
 butyldimethylsilyloxy-2-(1-hydroxybenzyl)-
 pyrrolidine

 To a solution of 1-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4-tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy-2-formylpyrrolidine (1 g, 3 mmol)
15 in THF (5 ml), a 2 M THF solution (2 ml) of phenylmag-
nesium bromide was added at -78°C. After the tempera-
ture of the resultant mixture was raised to -40°C, a
saturated solution of ammonium chloride was added.
Subsequent to extraction with ethyl acetate, the
20 organic layer was washed with brine. The organic layer
was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent
was distilled off under reduced pressure and the
residue so obtained was purified by silica gel
chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained
25 (1.04 g, 87% yield).

Production Example 69

Synthesis of 2-benzoyl-1-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypyrrolidine

To a solution of oxalyl chloride (280 mg, 3.2 mmol) in methylene chloride (8 mL), DMSO (0.33 mL) was added dropwise at -78°C. Ten minutes later, a solution of 1-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy-2-(1-hydroxybenzyl)pyrrolidine (200 mg, 0.5 mmol) in methylene chloride (2 mL) was added. Ten minutes later, triethylamine (580 mg, 5.8 mmol) was added. The temperature of the resultant mixture was allowed to rise to 0°C over 1 hour. Ethyl acetate was added to the reaction mixture. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate, brine, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen-carbonate and brine, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue so obtained was purified by silica gel chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained (200 mg, 100% yield).

Production Example 70

Synthesis of 2-benzoyl-4-hydroxy-1-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylpyrrolidine

To 2-benzoyl-1-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypyrrolidine (200 mg, 0.5 mmol),

5%-HCl/methanol (2 ml) and 4 N-HCl/dioxane (2 ml) were added at room temperature. Thirty minutes later, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue so obtained was added with water (0.8 ml) and sodium hydrogencarbonate (84 mg, 1 mmol), followed by the addition of a solution of p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl chloride (130 mg, 0.5 mmol) in dioxane (0.8 ml) at room temperature. The resultant mixture was vigorously stirred for 1 hour. After extraction with ethyl acetate, the organic layer was washed with brine and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained (100 mg, 100% yield).

Production Examples 71 to 84

Following the procedures of Production Example 7 except that various 3-hydroxypyrrolidine derivatives were used instead of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidine, the corresponding 3-benzoylthiopyrrolidine derivatives were obtained. Also following the procedures of Production Example 7 except that various 3-hydroxypyrrolidine derivatives and thioacetic acid were used instead of 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrrolidine and thiobenzoic acid, respectively, the corresponding 3-acetylthiopyrrolidine derivatives were obtained.

Physical data of the thus-obtained 3-benzoyl-thiopyrrolidine derivatives and 3-acetylthiopyrrolidine derivatives are shown in Table 17 to Table 20.

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Table 17

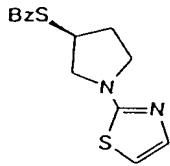
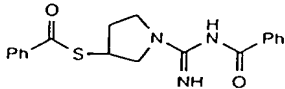
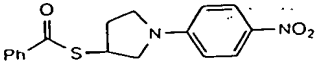
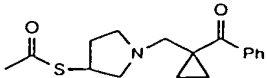
Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>7 1</p> 			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>2.15-2.25(m, 1H), 2.55-2.65(m, 1H), 3.50-3.70(m, 3H), 4.00-4.05(m, 1H), 4.30-4.40(m, 1H), 6.50(d, 4Hz, 1H), 7.20(d, 7Hz, 1H), 7.40(m, 2H), 7.58(t, 7Hz, 1H), 7.95(dd, 8Hz, 1Hz, 2H)</p>
<p>7 2</p> 			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>2.13-2.24(1H, m), 2.50-2.61(1H, m), 3.56-3.86(4H, brs), 4.29-4.36(1H, m), 6.30-6.45(2H, brs), 7.35-7.52(5H, m), 7.59-7.65(1H, m), 7.92-7.97(2H, m), 8.22-8.27(2H, m)</p>
<p>7 3</p> 			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>2.18-2.29(1H, m), 2.55-2.66(1H, m), 3.46(1H, dd, J=5.1 and 10.9Hz), 3.51-3.72(2H, m), 3.99(1H, dd, J= 6.8 and 10.9Hz), 4.34-4.42(1H, m), 6.50(2H, d, J=9.3Hz), 7.40-7.65(3H, m), 7.92-7.97(2H, m), 8.13(2H, d, J=9.3Hz)</p>
<p>7 4</p> 			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>0.78-0.85(2H, m), 1.23-1.32(2H, m), 2.15-2.28(1H, m), 2.26(3H, s), 2.33-2.41(2H, m), 2.48-2.56(1H, m), 2.70-2.86(3H, m), 3.75-3.83(1H, m), 7.39-7.52(3H, m), 7.78-7.85(2H, m)</p>

Table 18

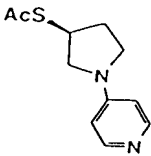
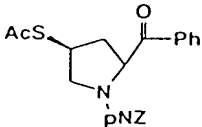
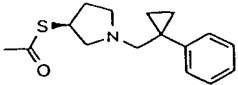
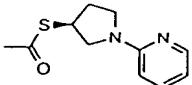
Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>7 5</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>2.05-2.15(m, 1H), 2.36(s, 3H), 2.45-2.55(m, 1H), 3.31(dd, J=12Hz, 6Hz, 1H), 3.42-3.52(m, 2H), 3.84(dd, J=9Hz, 7Hz, 1H), 4.10-4.20(m, 1H), 6.41(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.28 (d, J=6Hz, 2H)</p>
<p>7 6</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.85-2.00(m, 1H), 2.85-3.00(m, 1H), 3.50(t, J=8Hz, 1H), 3.9-4.1(m, 2H), 5.01 (d, J=12Hz, 1/2H), 5.20(d, J=12Hz, 1/2H), 5.25(s, 2/2H), 5.35(t, J=8Hz, 1/2H), 5.41(t, J=8Hz, 1/2H), 7.45-7.50(m, 2H), 7.52(d, J=8Hz, 2H), 7.55-7.65(m, 1H), 7.88(d, J=8Hz, 2/2H), 8.02(d, J=8Hz, 2/2H), 8.21(d, J=8Hz, 2H)</p>
<p>7 7</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>0.72(2H, m), 0.84(2H, m), 1.59-1.70 (1H, m), 2.27(3H, s), 2.46(1H, dd, J= 6Hz, 10Hz), 2.49-2.61(4H, m), 2.69 (1H, d, J=13Hz), 2.98(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.81-3.83(1H, m), 7.16(1H, m), 7.24-7.28(3H, m), 7.31-7.34(1H, m)</p>
<p>7 8</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.99-2.09(1H, m), 2.33(3H, s), 2.40-2.49(1H, m), 3.43(1H, dd, J=5Hz, 11Hz), 3.49-3.60(2H, m), 3.91(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 11Hz), 4.10-4.16(1H, m), 6.33(1H, d, J=8Hz), 6.54(1H, dd, J=5Hz, 7Hz), 7.42(1H, m), 8.14(1H, dd, J=1Hz, 5Hz)</p>

Table 19

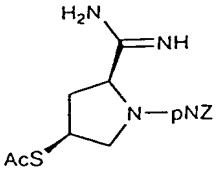
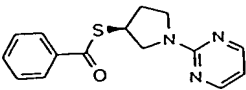
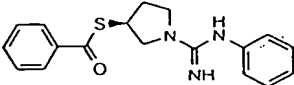
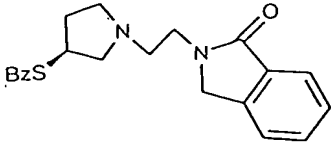
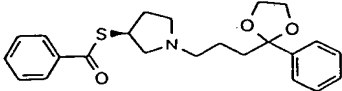
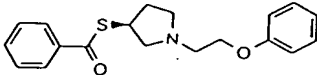
Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>7 9</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>2.33(3H,s), 2.30-2.61(2H,m), 3.35-3.63(1H,m), 3.92-4.01(1H,m), 4.10-4.17(1H,m), 4.37-4.42(1H,m), 5.18-5.32(2H,m), 7.49-7.62(2H,m), 8.18-8.26(2H,m)</p>
<p>8 0</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>2.11-2.22(1H,m), 2.49-5.52(1H,m), 3.65-3.80(3H,m), 4.08-4.15(1H,m), 4.30-4.39(1H,m), 6.51(1H,dd, J=5Hz,7Hz), 7.42-7.49(2H,m), 7.53-7.61(1H,m), 7.94(2H,dd, J=2Hz,9Hz), 8.33(2H,d,J=5Hz)</p>
<p>8 1</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>2.08-2.14(1H,m), 2.46-2.56(1H,m), 3.51(1H,dd,J=5Hz,10Hz), 3.55-3.64 (2H,s), 4.01(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 4.27(1H,m), 6.92-6.98(3H,m), 7.24-7.28(2H,m), 7.43-7.47(2H,m), 7.58(1H,m), 7.94(2H,m)</p>
<p>8 2</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.71-1.76(1H,m), 2.28(3H,s), 2.29-2.39(1H,m), 2.56-2.62(2H,m), 2.71-2.81(3H,m), 3.02(1H,dd, J=7Hz,10Hz), 3.72(2H,t,J=6Hz), 3.89-3.93(1H,m), 4.50(2H,s), 7.42- 7.45(2H,m), 7.52(1H,dd,J=5Hz,8Hz), 7.84(1H,d,J=8Hz)</p>

Table 20

Chemical Structure	N	M	R
8 3			(CDCl ₃) 1.87-1.90(2H,m), 1.92-1.98(2H,m), 2.17-2.21(1H,m), 2.62-2.67(1H,m), 3.12(2H,m), 3.24(1H,dd, J=6Hz, 12Hz), 3.42(1H,m), 3.73(2H,m), 3.91(1H,m), 4.00(2H,m), 4.27(1H,m), 7.26-7.39 (3H,m), 7.49-7.60(3H,m), 7.90(2H,m), 8.10(2H,m)
			
8 4			(CDCl ₃) 1.87-1.94(1H,m), 2.43-2.50(1H,m), 2.69-2.76(2H,m), 2.83-2.88(1H,m), 2.89-2.99(2H,m), 3.22(1H,dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 4.09-4.19(3H,m), 6.90-6.95(3H,m), 7.23-7.28(2H,m), 7.40-7.45(2H,m), 7.55(1H,dd, J=7Hz, 7Hz), 7.93(2H,d, J=8Hz)
			

Production Example 85

Synthesis of N-(4-pentenoyl)-3-benzoylthio-
pyrrolidine

To a solution of 3-benzoylthiopyrrolidine-
5 trifluoroacetate (980 mg, 3.05 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-
dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide hydrochloride
(702 mg, 3.7 mmol) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (560 mg,
3.7 mmol) in methylene chloride (6 ml), 4-pentenoic
acid (367 mg, 3.74 mmol) and triethylamine (320 mg,
10 3.2 mmol) were successively added under ice cooling,
followed by stirring at room temperature for 2 hours.
After the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl
acetate, the organic layer was washed successively with
a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensul-
15 fate, brine, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium
hydrogencarbonate and brine. The organic layer was
dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was
distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue so
obtained was purified by silica gel chromatography,
20 whereby the title compound was obtained (768 mg, 86%
yield).

NMR (CDCl₃):

2.00-2.08 (m, $\frac{1}{2}$ H), 2.08-2.17 (m, $\frac{1}{2}$ H), 2.32-2.48
(m, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ H), 2.48-2.58 (m, $\frac{1}{2}$ H), 3.45-3.50 (dd, J=11Hz,
25 5Hz, $\frac{1}{2}$ H), 3.55-3.75 (m, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ H), 3.95-4.05 (m, 1H),

4.17-4.27 (m,1H), 4.95-5.10 (m,1H), 5.80-5.95
(m,1H), 7.40-7.50 (m,2H), 7.55-7.65 (m,1H), 7.90-
7.95 (m,2H).

Production Examples 86 to 92

5 Following the procedures of Production Example 17
except that various halogenated compounds were used in-
stead of phenacyl bromide, the corresponding 3-
benzoylthiopyrrolidine derivatives were obtained.

10 Physical data of the thus-obtained compounds are
shown in Table 21 and Table 22.

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Table 21

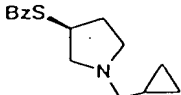
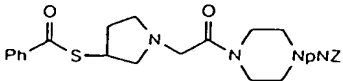
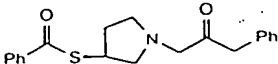
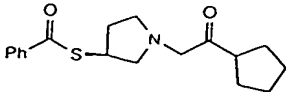
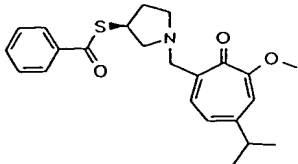
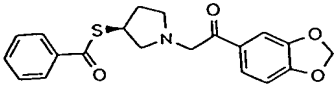
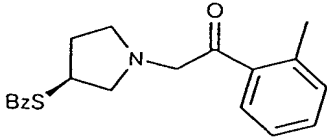
Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>8 6</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		0.13(2H,m), 0.50(2H,m), 0.90-0.95 (1H,m), 1.85-1.93(1H,m), 2.31-2.53 (3H,m), 2.62-2.70(2H,m), 2.75-2.81 (1H,m), 3.16(1H,dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 4.10-4.17(1H,m), 7.44(2H,dd, J=8Hz, 8Hz), 7.56(1H,m), 7.94(2H,dd, J=1Hz, 7Hz)
<p>8 7</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		1.85-1.96(1H,m), 2.42-2.53(1H,m), 2.61-2.69(1H,m), 2.70-2.77(1H,m), 2.80-2.89(1H,m), 3.12(1H,dd, J=7.0 and 9.9Hz), 3.37(2H,s), 3.48-3.69 (8H,m), 4.10-4.18(1H,m), 5.24(2H,s), 7.42-7.61(5H,m), 7.90-7.95(2H,m), 8.20-8.25(2H,m)
<p>8 8</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		1.85-1.96(1H,m), 2.41-2.53(1H,m), 2.61-2.69(1H,m), 2.70-2.75(1H,m), 2.77-2.83(1H,m), 3.13(1H,dd, J=7.2 and 10.0Hz), 3.38(1H,dd, J=17.1Hz), 3.42(1H,dd, J=17.1Hz), 3.75(2H,s), 4.09-4.18(1H,m), 7.21-7.28(2H,m), 7.30-7.37(2H,m), 7.42-7.47(2H,m), 7.54-7.60(1H,m), 7.91-7.96(2H,m)
<p>8 9</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		1.56-1.87(8H,m), 1.88-1.98(1H,m), 2.43-2.54(1H,m), 2.68-2.76(2H,m), 2.79-2.87(1H,m), 2.91-3.00(1H,m), 3.19(1H,dd, J=7.3 and 9.9Hz), 3.43(1H,d, J=17.4Hz), 3.48(1H,d, J=17.4Hz), 4.10-4.19(1H,m), 7.41- 7.47(2H,m), 7.53-7.59(1H,m), 7.92- 7.96(2H,m)

Table 22

Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>9 0</p> 			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.28(6H,d,J=7Hz),1.85-1.98(1H,m), 2.43-2.56(1H,m),2.66-2.75(2H,m), 2.82-2.91(2H,m),3.15(1H,dd, J=7Hz,10Hz),3.81(2H,s),3.94(3H,s), 4.11-4.22(1H,m),6.71(1H,s),6.86 (1H,d,J=10Hz),7.45(2H,dd,J=7Hz,9Hz), 7.54-7.60(1H,m),7.72(1H,d,J=9Hz), 7.94(2H,d,J=9Hz)</p>
<p>9 1</p> 			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.90-1.96(1H,m),2.47-2.53(1H,m), 2.76-2.82(2H,m),2.86-2.91(1H,m), 3.27(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz),3.91 (2H,d,J=3Hz),4.16-4.20(1H,m), 6.02(2H,s),6.84(1H,d,J=8Hz), 7.43(2H,dd,J=7Hz,7Hz),7.48 (1H,d,J=2Hz),7.55(1H,dd,J=7Hz,7Hz), 7.62(1H,dd,J=2Hz,8Hz), 7.93(2H,d,J=8Hz)</p>
<p>9 2</p> 			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.90-2.00(m,1H),2.50(s,3H),2.50-2.55 (m,1H),2.80-2.95(m,3H),3.28-3.35 (m,1H),3.90(d,2H,J=8Hz),4.15-4.25 (m,1H),7.20-7.30(m,2H),7.37 (t,1H,J=7Hz),7.40-7.50(m,2H), 7.56(t,1H,J=6Hz),7.63(d,1H,J=7Hz), 7.92(d,2H,J=7Hz)</p>

Production Example 93

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(4-oxo-4-phenylbutan-1-yl)pyrrolidine

After a mixed solution of (S)-2-[[3-(3-benzoyl-
5 thiopyrrolidin-1-yl)propan]-1-yl]-2-phenyl-1,3-
dioxolane (484 mg, 1.21 mmol) in methanol (10 ml) and
a 10% aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid (10 ml)
were stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, methylene
chloride was added to extract the reaction product.
10 The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sul-
fate and the solvent was distilled off under reduced
pressure, whereby the hydrochloride of the title com-
pound was obtained as a yellow oil (424 mg, 90% yield).

NMR (CDCl₃):

15 2.31-2.36 (3H,m), 2.73 (1H,m), 3.25-3.31 (4H,m),
3.31-3.71 (3H,m), 4.11 (1H,brs), 4.35
(1H,t,J=7Hz), 7.43-7.47 (3H,m), 7.52-7.62 (2H,m),
7.65-7.70 (1H,m), 7.90 (2H,d,J=7Hz), 7.95
(2H,d,J=8Hz).

20 Production Example 94

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-cyclopentanylp-
pyrrolidine

(S)-3-benzoylthiopyrrolidine trifluoroacetate
(0.32 g, 1 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (4.7 ml),
25 to which cyclopentanone (83 μ l, 0.94 mmol) and 95%

NaBH₃CN (43 mg, 0.065 mmol) were added under ice cooling. The resultant mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and the resulting solution was poured into a saturated solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate. The organic layer was separated, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then purified by chromatography on a silica gel column ("Merck 9385", 15 ml; ethyl acetate:n-hexane = 1:2), whereby the title compound was obtained as a yellow oil (0.19 g, 69% yield).

NMR (CDCl₃):

1.45-1.80 (8H,m), 1.80-1.95 (1H,m), 2.40-2.80 (4H,m), 3.15-3.25 (1H,m), 4.10-4.20 (1H,m), 7.40-7.50 (2H,m), 7.52-7.60 (1H,m), 7.94 (2H,d,J=10Hz).

Production Example 95

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-(indan-2-yl)-pyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 94 except that (S)-3-benzoylthiopyrrolidine trifluoroacetate was used in an amount of 643 mg (2 mmol) and 2-indanone (264 mg, 2 mmol) was used instead of cyclopentanone, the title compound was obtained (345 mg, 53% yield).

NMR (CDCl₃):

1.87-1.95 (1H,m), 2.45-2.53 (1H,m), 2.66-2.71
(2H,m), 2.78-2.82 (1H,m), 2.88-2.95 (2H,m), 2.98-
3.18 (2H,m), 3.12-3.28 (2H,m), 4.11-4.18 (1H,m),
5 7.10-7.18 (4H,m), 7.43 (2H,dd,J=8Hz,8Hz), 7.55
(1H,dd,J=7Hz,9Hz), 7.94 (2H,d,J=7Hz).

Production Example 96

Synthesis of 1-cyclopropyl-3-hydroxypyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 35
10 except that 1,4-dibromobutan-2-ol was used in an amount
of 2.3 g (10 mmol) and cyclopropylamine (0.68 g,
12 mmol) was used instead of aniline, the title com-
pound was obtained (0.78 g, 60% yield).

NMR (CDCl₃):

15 0.50-0.60 (m,2H), 0.65-0.78 (m,2H), 1.80-2.00
(m,2H), 2.18-2.25 (m,1H), 2.75-3.00 (m,3H), 3.08-
3.15 (m,1H), 4.40-4.45 (m,1H).

Production Example 97

20 Synthesis of 3-acetylthio-1-cyclopropyl-
pyrrolidine

Following the procedures of Production Example 36
except that 1-cyclopropyl-3-hydroxypyrrolidine (139 mg,
1.0 mmol) was used instead of 3-hydroxy-1-phenyl-
pyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (29 mg,
25 58% yield).

NMR (CDCl₃):

0.35-0.45 (m,4H), 1.60-1.80 (m,2H), 2.28 (s,3H),
2.30-2.40 (m,1H), 2.57-2.63 (m,1H), 2.65-2.80
(m,1H), 3.12-3.18 (m,1H), 3.85-3.95 (m,1H).

5 Production Example 98

Synthesis of (S)-3-benzoylthio-1-(1-methoxyimino-
1-phenylethyl)pyrrolidine

A solution of (R)-3-benzoylthio-1-phenacyl-
pyrrolidine trifluoroacetate (325 mg, 1.0 mmol),
10 methoxyamine (251 mg, 3.0 mmol) and potassium acetate
(294 mg, 3.0 mmol) in methanol (30 mL) was stirred
overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with
methylene chloride, followed by washing with water.
The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sul-
15 fate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced
pressure and the residue so obtained was purified by
silica gel chromatography, whereby the title compound
was obtained (124 mg, 35% yield).

NMR (δppm, CDCl₃):

20 1.16-1.18 (1H,m), 2.27-2.32 (1H,m), 2.42-2.47
(1H,m), 2.62-2.75 (2H,m), 3.04 (1H,dd,J=7Hz,
10Hz), 3.76 (2H,m), 3.97 (3H,s), 4.02 (1H,m),
7.33-7.36 (3H,m), 7.42 (2H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 7.52
(1H,m), 7.73-7.75 (2H,m), 7.90 (2H,m).

25 Production Examples 99 to 113

Following the procedures of Production Example 46 except that various 3-benzoylthiopyrrolidine derivatives and 3-acetylthiopyrrolidine derivatives were used instead of (S)-3-benzoylthio-N-phenacylpyrrolidine, the corresponding 3-mercaptopyrrolidine derivatives were obtained.

Physical data of the thus-obtained 3-mercaptopyrrolidine compounds are shown in Tables 23 to 26.

10

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20

25

Table 23

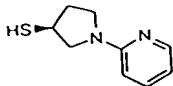
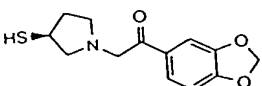
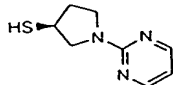
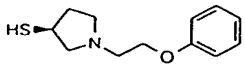
Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>9 9</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.95-2.03(1H,m), 2.39-2.47(1H,m), 3.39(1H,dd,J=6Hz,11Hz), 3.46-3.60 (2H,m), 3.64-3.69(1H,m), 3.89 (1H,dd,J=7Hz,11Hz), 6.34(1H,d,J= 8Hz), 6.54(1H,dd,J=5Hz,7Hz), 7.41-7.46(1H,m), 8.15(1H,dd,J= 1Hz,5Hz)</p>
<p>1 0 0</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.76-1.89(1H,m), 2.37-2.43(1H,m), 2.53(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 2.76-2.80 (1H,m), 2.85-2.92(1H,m), 3.25 (1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 3.44-3.57 (1H,m), 3.88(2H,s), 6.03(2H,s), 6.84(1H,d,J=8Hz), 7.47(1H,d,J= 2Hz), 7.61(1H,dd,J=2Hz,8Hz)</p>
<p>1 0 1</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.91-2.06(1H,m), 2.38-2.48(1H,m), 3.46-3.68(3H,m), 3.75-3.85(1H,m), 3.94-4.04(1H,m), 6.50(1H,dd,J= 5Hz,5Hz), 8.32(2H,d,J=5Hz)</p>
<p>1 0 2</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.72-1.79(1H,m), 2.35-2.40(1H,m), 2.49(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 2.70-2.95 (4H,m), 3.19(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 3.37(1H,brs), 4.09(2H,t,J=6Hz), 6.92(3H,m), 7.26(2H,m)</p>

Table 24

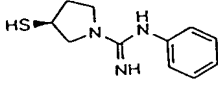
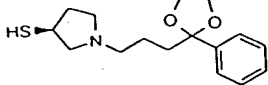
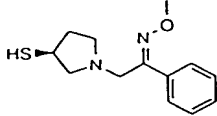
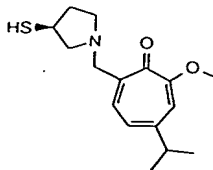
Chemical Structure	N	M	R
1 0 3	(CDCl ₃)		
	1.95-1.97(1H,m), 2.38-2.42(1H,m), 3.35(1H,m), 3.48-3.53(2H,m), 3.63-3.68(1H,m), 3.86-3.90(1H,m), 6.90-6.97(3H,m), 7.24-7.27(2H,m)		
1 0 4	(CDCl ₃)		
	1.56(2H,m), 1.81-1.91(1H,m), 1.92-1.95(2H,m), 2.30-2.71 (5H,m), 3.02(1H,m), 3.33(1H,m), 3.76(2H,brs), 4.00(2H,brs), 4.09(1H,m), 7.55(5H,m)		
1 0 5	(CDCl ₃)		
	1.66-1.73(1H,m), 2.27-2.33(1H,m), 2.44(1H,dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 2.63-2.69 (2H,m), 3.04(1H,dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.26(1H,m), 3.76(2H,s), 3.97(3H,s), 7.34(3H,m), 7.75 (2H,m)		
1 0 6	(CDCl ₃)		
	1.28(6H,d, J=7Hz), 1.78(1H,m), 1.86(1H,m), 2.39(1H,m), 2.56(1H,dd, J=6Hz, 10Hz), 2.69-2.87(2H,m), 3.05(1H,dd, J= 7Hz, 10Hz), 3.37(1H,m), 3.77 (2H,d, J=3Hz), 3.93(3H,s), 6.70(1H,s), 6.84(1H,d, J=9Hz), 7.67(1H,d, J=10Hz)		

Table 25

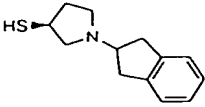
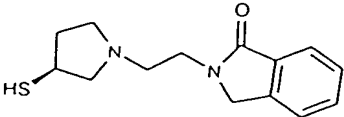
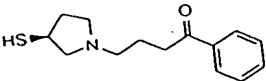
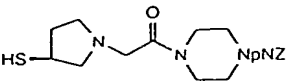
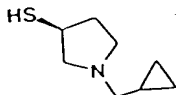
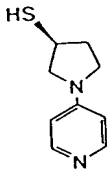
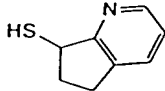
Chemical Structure	N	M	R
1 0 7	(CDCl ₃) 1.73-1.87(2H,m), 2.38-2.49(2H,m), 2.65-3.20(7H,m), 3.36-3.45(1H,m), 7.11-7.18(4H,m)		
			
1 0 8	(CDCl ₃) 1.69-1.78(1H,m), 2.30-2.39(1H,m), 2.49(1H,dd,J=6Hz,9Hz), 2.69-2.82(5H,m), 3.07(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 3.31-3.37(1H,m), 3.68-3.78(2H,m), 4.50(2H,d,J=3Hz), 7.42-7.53(3H,m), 7.84(1H,d,J=7Hz)		
			
1 0 9	(CDCl ₃) 1.81(1H,m), 1.92-1.96(3H,m), 2.41(1H,m), 2.53-2.64(4H,m), 3.02(2H,d,J=7Hz), 3.30(1H,m), 4.09(1H,m), 7.45(2H,m), 7.55(1H,m), 7.96(2H,m)		
			
1 1 0	(CDCl ₃) 1.72-1.81(1H,m), 1.83(1H,d,J= 7.1Hz), 2.33-2.45(1H,m), 2.52-2.59(1H,m), 2.63-2.71 (1H,m), 2.75-2.82(1H,m), 3.00-3.08(1H,m), 3.31-3.65(11H,m), 5.24(2H,s), 7.51(2H,d,J=8.8Hz), 8.22(2H,d,J=8.8Hz)		
			

Table 26

Chemical Structure	N	M	R
1 1 1			(CDCl ₃) 0.12(2H,t,J=5Hz),0.50(2H,t,J=5Hz), 0.89(1H,m),1.73(1H,m), 2.32-2.39(4H,m),2.61(1H,m), 2.79(1H,m),3.17(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 3.40(1H,m)
			
1 1 2			(CDCl ₃) 2.05-2.11(m,1H),2.45-2.55(m,1H), 3.27-3.33(m,1H),3.41-3.50(m,1H), 3.57-3.67(m,1H),3.75-3.82(m,1H), 4.15-4.25(m,1H),6.45(d,J=7Hz,2H), 8.31(d,J=7Hz,2H)
			
1 1 3			(CDCl ₃) 2.00-2.10(m,1H),2.19(d,J=5Hz,1H), 2.60-2.70(m,1H),2.86-2.96(m,1H), 3.05-3.15(m,1H),4.45-4.50(m,1H), 7.09(dd,J=7Hz,5Hz,1H), 7.52(d,J=7Hz,1H), 8.43(d,J=5Hz,1H)
			

Example 1

Synthesis of 2,2,2-trichloroethyl 6,6-dibromo-penicillanic acid

To a solution of 6,6-dibromopenicillanic acid
5 (29.5 g, 0.082 mol) in dry ethyl acetate (200 ml),
pyridine (16.6 ml, 0.205 mol) was added at -10°C under
an argon gas stream, followed by the addition of 2,2,2-
trichloroethyl chloroformate (22.6 ml, 0.164 mol) over
20 minutes.

10 Fifty minutes later, the reaction mixture was
poured into ethyl acetate (200 ml) and the resultant
mixture was washed successively with water (200 ml), a
saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate
(100 ml), a 5% aqueous solution of potassium hydrogen-
15 sulfite (100 ml), a saturated aqueous solution of
sodium hydrogencarbonate (100 ml) and a saturated
aqueous solution of sodium chloride (100 ml). The
organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate.
After the solvent was distilled off under reduced pres-
20 sure, column chromatography was conducted using silica
gel (250 g). From ethyl acetate-hexane (1:15, V/V),
the title compound was obtained as a yellow solid
(30.7 g, 76% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

25 1.55 (3H,s), 1.67 (3H,s), 4.68 (1H,s), 4.80

(2H,s), 5.84 (1H,s).

Example 2

Synthesis of 2,2,2-trichloroethyl 6-bromo-6-
((S,R)-1-hydroxypropyl)penicillanate and 2,2,2-
5 trichloroethyl 6-bromo-6-((R)-1-hydroxypropyl)-
penicillanate

To a solution of 2,2,2-trichloroethyl 6,6-
dibromopenicillanate (30.1 g, 0.061 mol) in dry
methylene chloride (100 ml), a 2.83 M ether solution
10 of methyl magnesium bromide (22.0 ml, 0.062 mol) was
added under an argon gas stream at -78°C over 8
minutes, followed by the addition of propionaldehyde
(4.29 g, 0.074 mol) in methylene chloride (20 ml) over
7 minutes. Thirty minutes later, a 0.1 M phosphate
15 buffer (pH 7.0, 100 ml) was added to the reaction mix-
ture. The temperature of the resultant mixture was
then allowed to rise to room temperature, followed by
the addition of water (200 ml) and methylene chloride
(400 ml). Insoluble matter was removed through
20 "Celite".

The organic layer was collected and then dried
over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After the solvent was
distilled off under reduced pressure, column
chromatography was conducted using silica gel (300 g).
25 From fractions eluted with ethyl acetate-hexane (1:5,

V/V) and having lower polarity, a mixture of aldol adducts of isomers including the target (S)-hydroxypropyl isomer (a 1:3 mixture of the (S)-hydroxylpropyl isomer and the (R)-hydroxypropyl isomer) was obtained as a pale yellow oil (16.75 g, 58% yield). From fractions of higher polarity, on the other hand, the (R)-hydroxypropyl isomer was obtained as a white solid (6.24 g, 22% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

(as the isomer mixture of the (S)-hydroxypropyl isomer and the (R)-hydroxypropyl isomer)
[1.05 (t, J=7Hz), 1.07 (t, J=7Hz)](3H), 1.4-1.95 (2H, m), [1.55 (s), 1.57 (s)](3H), [1.70 (s), 1.71 (s)](3H), [2.23 (d, J=5Hz), 2.32 (d, J=5Hz)](1H), [3.86 (dt, J=3Hz, 5Hz), 3.97 (ddd, J=4Hz, 7Hz, 9Hz)](1H), [4.64 (s), 4.65 (s)](1H), 4.7-4.85 (2H, m), [5.52 (s), 5.63 (s)](1H).

Example 3

Synthesis of a mixture of 2,2,2-trichloroethyl (5R,6R)-6-(1-hydroxypropyl)penicillanate and 2,2-dichloroethyl (5R,6R)-6-(1-hydroxypropyl)-penicillanate

To a solution of a mixture (16.75 g, 0.036 mol) of 2,2,2-trichloroethyl 6-bromo-6-((S,R)-1-hydroxypropyl)penicillanate and 2,2,2-trichloroethyl 6-bromo-

6-((R)-1-hydroxypropyl)penicillanate in dry benzene (150 ml), tributyltin hydride (19.9 ml, 0.074 mol) was added at room temperature. Under an argon gas stream, the resultant mixture was heated at 95-105°C for 2
5 hours and 30 minutes, and the reaction mixture was then allowed to cool down to room temperature.

Fourteen hours later, the solvent in the reaction mixture was distilled off under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in acetonitrile (200 ml), and
10 the resultant solution was washed three times with hexane (200 ml). After the solvent of the acetonitrile layer was distilled off under reduced pressure, column chromatography was conducted using silica gel (100 g). From ethyl acetate-hexane (1:3, V/V), the
15 mixture of the title compounds was obtained as a pale yellow oil (12.84 g, 97% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

(as the mixture of the title compounds)

0.9-1.1 (3H,m), 1.45-1.8 (2H,m), [1.57 (s), 1.58
20 (s)](3H), [1.72 (s), 1.74 (s)](3H), 2.65
(1H,d,J=2Hz), [3.59 (dd,J=4Hz,9Hz), 3.65
(dd,J=4Hz,9Hz)](1H), 4.0-4.2 (1H,m), 4.4-4.6 (m;
CO₂CH₂CHCl₂), 4.53 (s), 4.57 (s) (1H), 4.72
(d,J=12Hz; CO₂CH₂CCl₃), 4.85 (d,J=12Hz;
25 CO₂CH₂CHCCl₃), [5.42 (d,J=5Hz), 5.48 (d,J=5Hz)]

(1H), 5.87 (t, J=5Hz; CO₂CH₂CHCl₂).

Example 4

Synthesis of a mixture of 2,2,2-trichloroethyl
(5R,6R)-6-(1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-
5 penicillanate and 2,2-dichloroethyl (5R,6R)-6-(1-
tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penicillanate

To a solution of a mixture (8.18 g, 0.022 mol) of
2,2,2-trichloroethyl (5R,6R)-6-(1-hydroxypropyl)-
penicillanate and 2,2-dichloroethyl (5R,6R)-6-(1-
10 hydroxypropyl)penicillanate in dry dimethylformamide
(50 ml), t-butyldimethylchlorosilane (5.17 g,
0.034 mol) was added under an argon gas stream at room
temperature, followed by the addition of triethylamine
(4.16 ml, 0.030 mol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine
15 (small amount).

Fourteen hours later, the reaction mixture was
poured into diethyl ether (250 ml) and then washed
successively with a saturated aqueous solution of
potassium hydrogensulfate (250 ml), a saturated
20 aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (250 ml)
and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride
(250 ml). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous
sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under
reduced pressure, and column chromatography was con-
25 ducted using silica gel (125 g). From ethyl acetate-

hexane (1:20, V/V), the mixture of the title compounds was obtained as a pale yellow oil (9.94 g, 93% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

(As the mixture of the title compounds)

5 0.06 (3H,s), 0.13 (3H,s), 0.8-1.0 (3H,m), 0.90
 (9H,s), 1.4-1.65 (2H,m), [1.50 (s), 1.57
 (s)](3H), [1.69 (s), 1.73 (s)](3H), 3.65-3.8
 (1H,m), 4.05-4.3 (1H,m), 4.4-4.6 (m; CO_2 -
 CH_2CHCl_2), [4.48 (s), 4.52 (s)](1H), 4.71
10 (d, $J=12\text{Hz}$; $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CCl}_3$), 4.84 (d, $J=12\text{Hz}$;
 $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CCl}_3$), 5.25-5.45 (1H,m), 5.86 (t, $J=5\text{Hz}$;
 $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCl}_2$).

Example 5

Synthesis of a mixture of 2,2,2-trichloroethyl 2-
15 [(3R,4R)-4-(benzothiazol-2-yl)dithio)-3-(1-tert-
 butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-oxoazetidin-1-yl]-
 3-methyl-3-butenate and 2,2-dichloroethyl 2-
 [(3R,4R)-4-(benzothiazol-2-yl)dithio)-3-(1-tert-
 butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-oxoazetidin-1-yl]-
20 3-methyl-3-butenate

To a solution of a mixture (13.98 g, 0.029 mol)
of 2,2,2-trichloroethyl (5R,6R)-6-(1-tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxypropyl)penicillanate and 2,2-dichloro-
ethyl (5R,6R)-6-(1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-
25 penicillanate in dry methylene chloride (55 ml),

m-chloroperbenzoic acid (5.06 g, 0.029 mol) was added under an argon gas stream at 0°C.

Twenty minutes later, the reaction mixture was diluted with 250 ml of ethyl acetate and then washed successively twice with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (250 ml) and once with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (150 ml). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, whereby a colorless oil was obtained. A solution of the thus-obtained residue in toluene (250 ml) was added at room temperature with 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (4.91 g, 0.029 mol), followed by heating under reflux for 2 hours and 30 minutes under an argon gas stream. The solvent in the reaction mixture was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was subjected to column chromatography by using silica gel (250 g), whereby a mixture of the title compounds was obtained (18.64 g, 99% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

(As the mixture of the title compounds)

0.05-0.25 (6H,m), 0.8-1.05 (12H,m), 1.75-2.2 (5H,m), 3.8-3.95 (1H,m), 4.2-4.3 (1H,m), 4.4-4.7 (m; CO₂CH₂CHCl₂), 4.7-4.9 (m; CO₂CH₂CCl₃), 4.95-5.3 (3H,m), 5.4-5.55 (1H,m), 5.8-5.9 (m;

$\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCl}_2$), 7.3-7.5 (2H,m), 7.8-8.0 (2H,m).

Example 6

Synthesis of a mixture of 2,2,2-trichloroethyl 2-
[(3R,4R)-4-(benzothiazol-2-ylidithio)-3-(1-tert-
5 butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-oxoazetidin-1-yl]-
3-methyl-2-butenate and 2,2-dichloroethyl 2-
[(3R,4R)-4-(benzothiazol-2-ylidithio)-3-(1-tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-oxoazetidin-1-yl]-
3-methyl-3-butenate

10 To a solution of a mixture (19.29 g, 0.030 mol)
of 2,2,2-trichloroethyl 2-[(3R,4R)-4-(benzothiazol-2-
ylidithio)-3-(1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-
oxoazetidin-1-yl]-3-methyl-3-butenate and 2,2-
dichloroethyl 2-[(3R,4R)-4-(benzothiazol-2-ylidithio)-3-
15 (1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-oxoazetidin-1-
yl]-3-methyl-3-butenate in dry methylene chloride (60
ml), triethylamine (0.49 ml, 3.5 mmol) was added at
room temperature.

20 One hour and 30 minutes later, the solvent in the
reaction mixture was distilled off under reduced pres-
sure and the residue was subjected to column
chromatography by using silica gel (250 g). From ethyl
acetate-hexane (1:5, V/V), a mixture of the 2,2,2-
trichloroethyl ester and 2,2-dichloroethyl ester as
25 isomers with respect to the double bond was obtained as

a dark yellow oil (16.96 g, 88% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

(As the mixture of the title compounds)

0.05-0.25 (6H,m), 0.8-1.1 (12H,m), 1.75-2.2
5 (8H,m), 3.85-3.9 (1H,m), 4.15-4.3 (1H,m), 4.45-
4.9 (m; $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCl}_2$, $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CCl}_3$), 5.55-5.7
(1H,m), 5.7-5.8 (m; $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHCl}_2$), 7.3-7.5 (2H,m),
7.75-7.95 (2H,m).

Example 7

10 Synthesis of 2-[(3R,4R)-3-(1-tert-butyldimethyl-
silyloxypropyl)-2-oxoazetidin-4-yl]dithio]benzo-
thiazole

Through a solution of a mixture (2.95 g, 4.54
mmol) of 2,2,2-trichloroethyl 2-[(3R,4R)-4-(benzo-
15 thiazol-2-yl]dithio)-3-(1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-
propyl)-2-oxoazetidin-1-yl]-3-methyl-2-butenate and
2,2-dichloroethyl 2-[(3R,4R)-4-(benzothiazol-2-yl-
dithio)-3-(1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-
oxoazetidin-1-yl]-3-methyl-2-butenate in ethyl acetate
20 (120 ml), ozone was caused to bubble at -78°C . One
hour and forty minutes later, the bubbling was fin-
ished, followed by the addition of dimethyl sulfide
(10 ml, 0.136 mol). The solvent in the reaction mix-
25 ture was distilled off under reduced pressure, whereby
the imide derivatives were obtained as a yellow oil.

Silica gel (20 g) and water (7.5 ml) were added at room temperature to a solution of the imide derivatives in methanol (75 ml). One hour and thirty minutes later, the silica gel in the reaction mixture was filtered off, the solvent in the reaction mixture was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was subjected to column chromatography by using silica gel (100 g). From fractions eluted with ethyl acetate-hexane (1:2, V/V), a mixture of isomers containing the target (S)-silyloxypropyl isomer was obtained as a white solid [0.80g, 40% yield; (S)-silyloxypropyl isomer:(R)-silyloxypropyl isomer = 1:2].

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

(As the mixture of the 1'S isomer and 1'R isomers))

[0.14 (s), 0.16 (s)](3H,s), [0.16 (s), 0.19 (s)](3H), 0.95 (9H,s), [0.98 (t,J=7Hz), 0.99 (t,J=7Hz)](3H), 1.7-2.1 (2H,m), 3.7-3.85 (1H,m), 4.1-4.25 (1H,m), [5.12 (d,J=5Hz), 5.18 (d,J=5Hz)](1H), [6.54 (bs), 6.70 (bs)](1H), 7.3-7.5 (2H,m), 7.75-7.95 (2H,m).

Example 8

Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate

To a solution of 2-[(3R,4R)-3-(1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-oxoazetidin-4-ylthio]benzothiazole of Example 7 [0.80 g, 1.82 mmol; (S)-silyloxypropyl isomer: (R)-silyloxypropyl isomer = 1:2] in dry methylene chloride (8.7 ml), allyl oxalyl chloride (315 μ l, 2.63 mmol) and triethylamine (330 μ l, 2.36 mmol) were added under an argon gas stream at 0°C.

Fifteen minutes later, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, followed by successive washing with water, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, whereby the imide derivative was obtained as a bluish brown oil.

To a suspension of methylthiomethylenetriphenylphosphonium chloride (1.61 g, 4.5 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (79 ml), a 1.6 N hexane solution of n-butyllithium (2.28 ml, 3.65 mmol) was added under an argon gas stream at room temperature. Twenty-five minutes later, the resultant solution was cooled to -25°C, to which a solution of the above-obtained imide derivative in distilled tetrahydrofuran (40 ml) was added. Three hours later, the solvent in the reaction mixture was distilled off under reduced pressure and

the resulting residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate. The solution so obtained was then washed with water.

The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and column chromatography was then conducted using silica gel. Obtained were a mixture of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate and allyl (5R,6R)-6-((R)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate as a pale yellow oil (416.3 mg, 53% yield; (S)-silyloxypropyl isomer:(R)-silyloxypropyl isomer = 1:1) and allyl (5R,6R)-6-((R)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate as a pale yellow oil (189.0 mg, 24% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

((S)-silyloxypropyl isomer)
0.11 (6H,s), 0.88 (9H,s), 0.98 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.7-1.9 (2H,m), 2.55 (3H,s), 4.06 (1H,dd,J=4Hz,9Hz), 4.24 (1H,dt,J=4Hz,9Hz), 4.3-4.4 (1H,m), 4.6-4.85 (2H,m), 5.24 (1H,dd,J=1Hz,11Hz), 5.42 (1H,dd,J=1Hz,17Hz), 5.71 (1H,d,J=4Hz), 5.85-6.05 (1H,m).

Example 9

Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-

carboxylate

To a solution of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-
carboxylate (203 mg, 0.47 mmol) in dry methylene
5 chloride (14 ml), m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (91 mg, 0.53
mmol) was added under an argon gas stream at -45°C.

One hour later, the reaction mixture was poured
into ethyl acetate (100 ml), followed by successive
washing with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium
10 hydrogencarbonate (50 ml) and a saturated aqueous
solution of sodium chloride (50 ml). The organic
layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the sol-
vent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and
column chromatography was conducted using silica gel
15 (10 g), whereby the title compound was obtained as a
pale yellow oil (148 mg, 70% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

(As a mixture of isomers with respect to the sulfoxide)

20 0.13 (6H,s), 0.87 (9H,s), 0.99 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.7-
1.9 (2H,m), [2.95 (s), 2.97 (s)](3H), 4.1-4.2
(1H,m), 4.3-4.45 (1H,m), 4.6-4.85 (2H,m), 5.30
(1H,dd,J=1Hz,11Hz), 5.42 (1H,dd,J=1Hz,17Hz),
[5.76 (d,J=4Hz), 5.91 (d,J=4Hz)](1H), 5.8-6.0
25 (1H,m).

Example 10

Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-pyrrolidine)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

5 To a solution of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (148 mg, 0.33 mmol) in dry dimethylformamide (10 ml), a solution of diisopropylethylamine (65 μ l, 0.37 mmol) in dry dimethylformamide (5 ml) and
10 a solution of 1-allyloxycarbonyl 3-mercaptopyrrolidine (103 mg, 0.55 mmol) in dry dimethylformamide (5 ml) were added under an argon gas stream at -45°C.

Fifteen minutes later, the reaction mixture was diluted in ethyl acetate (200 ml), followed by successive washing with a saturated aqueous solution of
15 potassium hydrogensulfate (100 ml), water (100 ml), a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (100 ml) and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (100 ml). The organic layer was dried over
20 anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and column chromatography was conducted using silica gel (10 g). Using ethyl acetate-hexane (1:4, V/V), one (A) of the isomers of allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-pyrrolidine)thio-
25 6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-

carboxylate was obtained as a pale yellow oil from fractions of higher polarity (95.1 mg, 50% yield).

From fractions of lower polarity, the other isomer (B) of allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-pyrrolidine)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-propyl)penem-3-carboxylate was obtained as a pale yellow oil (49.5 mg, 26% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

(Isomer A)

0.11 (3H,s), 0.12 (3H,s), 0.88 (9H,s), 0.98 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.7-1.9 (1H,m), 1.9-2.15 (1H,m), 2.15-2.3 (1H,m), 2.3-2.5 (1H,m), 3.4-3.7 (3H,m), 3.7-3.8 (1H,m), 3.8-3.95 (1H,m), 4.05-4.2 (1H,m), 4.3-4.4 (1H,m), 4.5-4.9 (4H,m), 5.15-5.5 (4H,m), 5.73 (1H,d,J=9Hz), 5.85-6.05 (2H,m).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

(Isomer B)

0.12 (6H,s), 0.88 (9H,s), 0.98 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.7-1.95 (2H,m), 1.95-2.2 (1H,m), 2.2-2.5 (1H,m), 3.4-3.7 (3H,m), 3.8-3.95 (2H,m), 4.05-4.15 (1H,m), 4.3-4.4 (1H,m), 4.55-4.85 (4H,m), 5.2-5.5 (4H,m), 5.72 (1H,d,J=5Hz), 5.85-6.05 (2H,m).

Example 11

Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-4-piperidine)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethyl-

-silyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

From a mixture (146 mg, 0.33 mmol) of allyl (5R,6R)-2-methylsulfinyl-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethyl-silyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate and allyl (5R,6R)-2-methylsulfinyl-6-((R)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-propyl)penem-3-carboxylate [(S)-silyloxypropyl isomer: (R)-silyloxypropyl isomer = 4:3], the penem(2-piperidinethio derivative) of the (S)-silyloxypropyl isomer and the penem(2-piperidinethio derivative) of the (R)-silyloxypropyl isomer were obtained as a pale yellow oil (102.8 mg, 54% yield) and as a pale yellow oil (49.6 mg, 26% yield), respectively, by causing 1-allyloxycarbonyl-4-mercaptopiperidine to act in a similar manner as in Example 10.

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

((S)-silyloxypropyl isomer)

0.11 (3H,s), 0.11 (3H,s), 0.88 (9H,s), 0.97 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.45-1.75 (2H,m), 1.75-1.9 (1H,m), 1.9-2.2 (2H,m), 2.85-3.15 (2H,m), 3.3-3.45 (1H,m), 4.0-4.2 (3H,m), 4.3-4.4 (1H,m), 4.55-4.85 (4H,m), 5.15-5.45 (4H,m), 5.69 (1H,d,J=4Hz), 5.85-6.05 (2H,m).

Example 12

Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate

To a solution of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-buthyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate in dry tetrahydrofuran (60 μ l), acetic acid (31 μ l, 0.54 mmol) and a 1 M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.27 ml, 0.27 mmol) were added under an argon gas stream at room temperature.

Twenty-one hours later, ethyl acetate (50 ml) was poured into the reaction mixture, followed by successive washing with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate (25 ml), water (25 ml), a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (25 ml) and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (25 ml). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and column chromatography was conducted using silica gel (10 g). From ethyl acetate-hexane (1:2, V/V), the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (21.4 mg, 74% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

1.04 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.5-1.7 (2H,m), 1.79 (1H,d,J=5Hz), 1.9-2.1 (1H,m), 2.55 (3H,s), 3.90 (1H,dd,J=4Hz,11Hz), 4.0-4.2 (1H,m), 4.6-4.9 (2H,m), 5.24 (1H,dd,J=1Hz,11Hz), 5.41 (1H,dd,J=1Hz,17Hz), 5.73 (1H,d,J=4Hz), 5.85-6.05

(1H,m).

Example 13

Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-pyrrolidine)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (isomer A)

From allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-pyrrolidine)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (the isomer A obtained in Example 10) (95.1 mg, 0.17 mmol), the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil in a similar manner as in Example 12 (44.9 mg, 59% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

1.04 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.5-1.7 (2H,m), 1.80 (1H,d,J=2Hz), 1.9-2.2 (1H,m), 2.3-2.5 (1H,m), 3.4-3.7 (3H,m), 3.92 (1H,dd,J=4Hz,10Hz), 3.8-4.0 (2H,m), 4.0-4.2 (1H,m), 4.5-4.85 (4H,m), 5.15-5.5 (4H,m), 5.76 (1H,d,J=4Hz), 5.85-6.05 (2H,m).

Example 14

Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-pyrrolidine)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (isomer B)

From allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-pyrrolidine)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (the isomer B obtained in Example 10) (49.5 mg, 0.09 mmol), the title compound

was obtained as a colorless oil (34.4 mg, 87% yield) in a similar manner as in Example 12.

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

1.06 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.45-1.65 (2H,m), 1.65-1.8
5 (1H,bs), 1.9-2.2 (1H,m), 2.3-2.5 (1H,m), 3.4-3.7
(3H,m), 3.8-4.0 (3H,m), 3.8-4.0 (3H,m), 4.0-4.2
(1H,m), 4.5-4.85 (4H,m), 5.15-5.5 (4H,m), 5.76
(1H,d,J=5Hz), 5.85-6.05 (2H,m).

Example 15

10 Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-4-pyridine)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

From allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-4-piperidine)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-
15 propyl)penem-3-carboxylate (101 mg, 0.17 mmol), the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (36.9 mg, 45% yield) in a similar manner as in Example 12.

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

20 1.05 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.5-1.8 (3H,m), 1.82
(1H,d,J=6Hz), 1.9-2.25 (3H,m), 2.9-3.2 (2H,m),
3.3-3.45 (1H,m), 3.92 (1H,dd,J=11Hz), 3.95-4.2
(3H,m), 4.5-4.85 (4H,m), 5.15-5.5 (4H,m), 5.73
(1H,d,J=4Hz), 5.85-6.05 (2H,m).

25 Example 16

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

To a solution of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate (33.4 mg, 0.11 mmol) in a mixed solvent of dry methylene chloride (150 μ l) and dry ethyl acetate (450 μ l), sodium 2-ethylhexanoate (20.4 mg, 0.12 mmol), tetrakis-triphenylphosphine palladium (11.2 mg, 0.01 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (12.8 mg, 0.05 mmol) were added under an argon gas stream at room temperature.

Twenty-five minutes later, the solvent in the reaction mixture was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in water (3 ml). The solution was then washed with diethyl ether (4 ml). The water layer was filtered and then purified by HPLC, whereby the title compound was obtained as a white solid (8.9 mg, 30% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

1.06 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.5-1.7 (1H,m), 1.9-2.1 (1H,m), 2.56 (3H,s), 3.92 (1H,dd,J=4Hz,6Hz), 4.05-4.2 (1H,m), 5.75 (1H,d,J=4Hz).

IR ν_{max} (NaCl):

1770, 1683 cm^{-1} .

Example 17

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyl-3-pyrrolidine)-

thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic
acid (isomer A)

To a solution of allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-
allyloxycarbonyl-3-pyrrolidine)thio-6-((S)-1-
5 hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (the isomer A ob-
tained in Example 13) (44.9 mg, 0.10 mmol) in a mixed
solvent of dry methylene chloride (350 μ l) and dry
tetrahydrofuran (350 μ l), acetic acid (31 μ l, 0.54
mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (26.4 mg,
10 0.02 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (14.8 mg, 0.06 mmol)
were added under an argon gas stream at room tempera-
ture. Thirty-five minutes later, the solvent in the
reaction mixture was distilled off under reduced pres-
sure and the residue was dissolved in water (3 ml).
15 The solution was then washed with diethyl ether
(5 ml).

The water layer was filtered and then purified by
ODS-HPLC, whereby the title compound was obtained as a
white solid (22.4 mg, 61% yield).

20 NMR δ (CD_3OD):

1.03 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.4-1.6 (1H,m), 1.8-2.1
(2H,m), 2.45-2.65 (1H,m), 3.1-3.5 (3H,m), 3.5-3.6
(1H,m), 3.71 (2H,d,J=7Hz), 3.85-4.1 (3H,m), 5.4-
5.6 (2H,m), 5.70 (1H,d,J=3Hz), 5.85-6.05 (1H,m).

25 IR ν_{max} (NaCl):

1770, 1590, 1379 cm^{-1} .

Example 18

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyl-3-pyrrolidine)-
thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic
acid (isomer B)

From allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-
pyrrolidine)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-
carboxylate (the isomer B obtained in Example 14)
(34.4 mg, 0.08 mmol), the title compound was obtained
as a white solid (17.2 mg, 61% yield) in a similar man-
ner as in Example 17.

NMR δ (CD_3OD):

1.03 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.4-1.6 (1H,m), 1.8-2.15
(2H,m), 2.45-2.7 (1H,m), 3.1-3.4 (2H,m), 3.4-3.6
(2H,m), 3.6-3.85 (2H,m), 3.85-4.1 (3H,m), 5.4-5.6
(2H,m), 5.77 (1H,d,J=4Hz), 5.85-6.05 (1H,m).

IR ν_{max} (NaCl):

1768, 1590, 1376 cm^{-1} .

Example 19

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyl-4-piperidine)-
thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic
acid

From allyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-allyloxycarbonyl-4-
piperidine)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-
carboxylate (36.9 mg, 0.08 mmol), the title compound

was obtained as a white solid (20.0 mg, 66% yield) in a similar manner as in Example 17.

NMR δ (CD_3OD):

1.03 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.4-1.6 (1H,m), 1.8-2.15
5 (3H,m), 2.15-2.3 (1H,m), 2.3-2.45 (1H,m), 2.8-
2.95 (2H,m), 3.3-3.5 (3H,m), 3.5-3.7 (2H,m), 3.8-
4.0 (2H,m), 5.48 (1H,s), 5.53 (1H,d,J=6Hz), 5.70
(1H,d,J=3Hz), 5.95-6.15 (1H,m).

IR ν_{max} (NaCl):

10 1766, 1585, 1378 cm^{-1} .

Example 20

Synthesis of 2,2-dichloroethyl 2-((3R,4R)-4-benzoylthio-3-(1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-oxoazetidin-1-yl)-3-methyl-2-butenate

15 To a solution of 2,2-dichloroethyl (5R,6R)-6-(1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penicillanate (467 mg, 1 mmol) in acetonitrile (4 mL), AgCl (160 mg) and diazabicycloundecene (180 μl) were successively added at room temperature, followed by stirring for 80
20 minutes. The resultant solution was added with benzoyl chloride (260 μl), immediately followed by dilution with ethyl ether. The organic layer was washed successively with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and brine.

25 The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium

sulfate and the solvent was then distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue so obtained was purified by flash chromatography, whereby a mixture of the (1'R) isomer and the (1'S) isomer was obtained (482 mg).

5 NMR δ (CDCl₃):

(As the mixture of the two isomers)

[0.112 (s), 0.15 (s), 0.16 (s), 0.22 (s)](6H),
0.9-1.0 (m,3H), [0.94 (s), 0.97 (s)](9H), 2.02
(s,3H), [2.19 (s), 2.20 (s)](3H), 3.90-3.97
10 (m,1H), [4.0-4.08 (m), 4.2-4.3 (m)](1H), 4.45-
4.55 (m,1H), 4.75-4.85 (m,1H), 6.08 (t,J=6Hz,1H),
6.17 (d,J=6Hz,1H), 7.4-7.5 (m,2H), 7.55-7.65
(m,1H), 7.90-7.93 (m,2H).

Example 21

15 Synthesis of (3R,4R)-4-benzoylthio-3-(1-tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)propyl-azetidin-2-one

Into a solution of the compound obtained in Exam-
ple 20 (482 mg, 0.84 mmol) in ethyl acetate (20 ml),
ozone was blown at -78°C for 20 minutes. After
20 dimethyl sulfide (2 ml) was added at the same tempera-
ture, the temperature of the resultant mixture was al-
lowed to rise to room temperature. After the solvent
was distilled off under reduced pressure, methanol
(12 ml), silica gel (3 g) and water (1.2 g) were
25 added, followed by stirring for 30 minutes. Insoluble

matter was filtered off and the solvent was then distilled off. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained (293 mg, 93% yield).

5 NMR δ (CDCl₃):

(As a mixture of two isomers)

0.25-0.20 (m, 6H), [0.94 (s), 0.95 (s)] (1H), 0.95-0.98 (t, 3H), 7.45-7.5 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.65 (m, 1H), 7.90-7.95 (m, 2H).

10 Example 22

Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-6-(1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxy)propyl-2-phenylpenem-3-carboxylate

To a solution of the compound obtained in Example 15 21 (293 mg, 0.77 mmol) in methylene chloride (3 ml), allyloxalyl chloride (171 mg) and triethylamine (160 μ l) were successively added dropwise. After the resultant mixture was stirred for 10 minutes, the organic layer was washed successively with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate, a 20 saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and brine.

After the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, the residue so obtained was dissolved in 25 xylene (1.2 ml), to which triethyl phosphite (396 μ l)

was added. The resultant mixture was heated at 80°C for 2 hours. Subsequent to dilution with xylene (54 ml), the thus-obtained mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours and 30 minutes. After the solvent was distilled off, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained (187 mg, 53%).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

(As a mixture of two isomers)

0.08-0.15 (m, 6H), 0.15-1.05 (m, 12H), 1.55-1.90 (m, 2H), 3.85-4.15 (m, 1H), 4.35-4.7 (m, 3H), 5.1-5.2 (2H), [5.66 (d, J=5Hz), 5.80 (d, J=4Hz)] (1H), 5.7-5.9 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.52 (m, 5H).

Example 23

Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-phenylpenem-3-carboxylate

To a solution of the compound obtained in Example 22 (187 mg, 0.41 mmol) in THF (0.5 ml), acetic acid (100 μ l) and tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1 M THF solution) (0.66 ml) were successively added dropwise at room temperature. After the resultant mixture was stirred for 20 hours, the reaction mixture was washed successively with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and brine.

After the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography, whereby a fraction composed primarily of the title compound was obtained (15 mg, 10%).

5 NMR δ (CDCl_3):

1.05 (t, $J=7\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.5-1.7 (m, 1H), 1.95-2.1
(m, 1H), 3.95 (dd, $J=10\text{Hz}$, 4Hz, 1H), 4.21 (br. t, 1H),
4.5-4.7 (m, 2H), 5.1-5.25 (m, 2H), 5.7-5.85 (m, 1H),
5.80 (d, $J=5\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.35-7.5 (m, 5H).

10 Example 24

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-phenylpenem-3-carboxylic acid

To a solution of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-phenylpenem-3-carboxylate (15 mg) in a mixed
15 solvent of ethyl acetate (210 μl) and methylene
chloride (70 μl) , triphenylphosphine (2 mg), sodium 2-ethylhexanoate (7 mg) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)
palladium (3 mg) were added, followed by stirring for 3
hours. After the reaction mixture was diluted with
20 water (4 ml), the water layer was washed twice with
ethyl ether and the resulting water layer was purified
by HPLC, whereby the title compound was obtained (5 mg,
33% yield).

NMR δ (CD_3OD):

25 1.00 (t, $J=7\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.52-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.95

(m,1H), 4.05-4.15 (m,2H), 5.88 (d,J=4Hz,1H),
7.35-7.55 (m,5H).

IR(KBr):

1774 cm^{-1} .

5 Example 25

Synthesis of 2,2-dichloroethyl 2-((3R,4R)-4-(p-bromomethylbenzoylthio)-3-(1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl-2-oxoazetidin-1-yl)-3-methyl-2-butenate

10 Using 2,2-dichloroethyl (5R,6R)-6-(1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)penicillanate (1868 mg, 4 mmol) and, p-bromomethylbenzoic acid bromide as an acid chloride, a reaction was conducted in a similar manner as in Example 20, whereby the title compound was ob-
15 tained (1.78 g, 80%).

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

(As a mixture of two isomers)

[0.11 (s), 0.15 (s), 0.16 (s), 0.22 (s)] (6H),
0.85-1.0 (m,12H), 1.65-1.9 (m,2H), 2.0 (s,3H),
20 2.2 (s,3H), 3.9-4.05 (m,1H), 4.5 (s,2H), 4.75-
4.85 (m,1H), 6.07 (t,J=6Hz,1H), 6.15
(d,J=6Hz,1H), 7.48 (d,J=6Hz,2H), 7.90
(d,J=6Hz,2H).

Example 26

25 Synthesis of (3R,4R)-4-(p-bromomethyl)benzoyl-

thio-3-(1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)propyl-
azetidin-2-one

Using the compound obtained in Example 25
(1780 mg, 2.69 mmol), a reaction was conducted in a
5 similar manner as in Example 21, whereby the title com-
pound was obtained (0.977 g, 76% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

(As a mixture of two isomers)

10 [0.83 (s), 0.88 (s), 0.14 (s)](6H), 0.85-0.93
(m,12H), 1.6-1.9 (m,2H), [3.75-3.95 (m), 3.92-
3.97 (m)](1H), 4.45 (s,2H), 5.62-5.65 (m,1H),
[6.1 (br.s), 6.15 (br.s)](1H), 7.45 (d,J=7Hz,2H),
7.86 (d,J=7Hz,2H).

Example 27

15 Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-2-(p-bromomethyl-
phenyl)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-
propyl)penem-3-carboxylate

Using the compound obtained in Example 26
(646 mg, 1.35 mmol), a reaction was conducted in a
20 similar manner as in Example 22, whereby a fraction
composed primarily of the title compound was obtained
(154 mg, 19% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

25 0.99-0.11 (m,6H), 0.91 (s,9H), 0.99 (t,J=6Hz,3H),
1.6-1.9 (m,2H), 4.12 (d,J=7Hz,4Hz), 4.5 (s,2H),

4.55-4.7 (m, 1H), 4.76-4.9 (m, 2H), 5.1-5.25
(m, 2H), 5.6-5.9 (m, 1H), 5.78 (d, J=4Hz, 1H),
7.35-7.5 (m, 4H).

Example 28

5 Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-2-(p-acetoxymethyl-
phenyl)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-
carboxylate

Using a fraction composed primarily of allyl
(5R,6R)-2-(p-bromomethylphenyl)-6-((S)-1-tert-
10 butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (35 mg,
0.06 mmol), a reaction was conducted in a similar man-
ner as in Example 23, whereby the title compound was
obtained (10 mg, 38% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

15 1.06 (t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.65-1.8 (m, 1H), 1.9-2.05
(m, 1H), 2.1 (s, 3H), 3.95 (dd, J=7Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.15-
4.3 (br.t, 1H), 4.5-4.7 (m, 2H), 5.1 (s, 2H), 5.15-
5.3 (m, 2H), 5.7-5.9 (m, 1H), 5.80 (d, J=4Hz, 1H),
7.35-7.5 (m, 4H).

20 Example 29

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(p-acetoxymethylphenyl)-6-
((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

Using the compound obtained in Example 28 (10 mg,
0.02 mmol), a reaction was conducted in a similar man-
25 ner as in Example 24, whereby the title compound was

obtained (2.5 mg, 25% yield).

NMR δ (CD_3OD):

1.02 (t, $J=7\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.5-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.8-2.0
(m, 1H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 4.0-4.15 (m, 2H), 5.13
5 (s, 2H), 5.86 (d, $J=4\text{Hz}$, 1H), 7.43
(dd, $J=27\text{Hz}$, 8Hz, 4H).

Example 30

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-
(p-pyridiniummethylphenyl)penem-3-carboxylate

10 To a solution of ally (5R,6R)-2-(p-bromomethyl-
phenyl)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-
penem-3-carboxylate (320 mg, 0.54 mmol) in DMF
(500 μl), pyridine (160 μl) was added at room tempera-
ture, followed by stirring for 2 hours at the same
15 temperature. After the solvent was distilled off under
reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in THF
(0.5 ml), followed by the successive dropwise addition
of tetrabutylammonium fluoride (1 M THF solution,
0.88 ml) and acetic acid (130 μl) at room temperature.

20 After the resultant mixture was stirred for 20
hours, the reaction mixture was diluted with water
(3 ml) and the water layer was washed twice with ethyl
ether. The water layer so obtained was purified by
HPLC.

25 After lyophilization, a THF solution of the

resultant residue was added with triphenylphosphine (25 mg), acetic acid (250 μ l) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (30 mg), followed by stirring for 30 minutes. After the solvent was distilled off, the residue was diluted with water (3 ml) and the water layer was washed twice with ethyl ether. The thus-obtained water layer was then purified by HPLC, whereby the title compound was obtained (48 mg, 22% yield).

NMR δ (D_2O):

1.01 (t, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 1.5-1.7 (m, 1H), 1.85-2.0 (m, 1H), 4.04 (dd, $J=10$ Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.15-4.25 (m, 1H), 5.84 (s, 2H), 5.89 (d, $J=4$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (q, $J=9$ Hz, 4H), 8.08 (t, $J=6$ Hz, 2H), 8.57 (t, $J=6$ Hz, 1H), 8.9 (d, $J=6$ Hz, 2H).

IR (KBr):

1768, 1604 cm^{-1} .

Example 31

Synthesis of (1'R,3S,4R and 1'S,3R,4S)-3-(1'-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-4-phenylthioazetidinones

To a solution of chlorosulfonylisocyanate (9.87 ml) in diethyl ether (174 ml), a solution of 3-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-1-phenylthio-1-pentene (23.45 g) in diethyl ether (46 ml) was added under an argon gas atmosphere at room temperature, followed by

stirring at the same temperature for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to -50°C , followed by the addition of thiophenol (19.3 ml) and then of pyridine (15.2 ml). The resultant mixture was stirred at -20°C for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate. The thus-obtained solution was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium sulfate, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate.

The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, whereby a mixture (5:2) of (1'R,3S,4R and 1'S,3R,4S)-3-(1'-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-4-phenylthioazetidinone and (1'S,3S,4R and 1'R,3R,4S)-3-(1'-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-4-phenylthioazetidinone was obtained (7.67 g, 29% yield). From this mixture, the title compounds were obtained by recrystallization.

IR (KBr):

3158, 1762 cm^{-1} .

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

7.42-7.52 (2H,m), 7.33-7.42 (3H,m), 6.03 (1H,s),
5.09 (1H,d,J=2.6Hz), 4.00-4.08 (1H,m), 3.14

(1H,t,J=2.6Hz), 1.45-1.67 (2H,m), 0.87 (9H,s),
0.06 (3H,s), 0.05 (3H,s).

Example 32

Synthesis of (1'R,3R,4R and 1'S,3S,4S)-3-(1'-
tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-4-acetoxy-
azetidinone

(1'R,3S,4R and 1'S,3R,4S)-3-(1'-tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-4-phenylthioazetidinone
(4.92 g, 14 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid
(30 ml), to which cupric acetate monohydrate (2.00 g,
10 mmol) was added at room temperature. The resultant
mixture was heated at 100°C for 75 minutes. The reac-
tion mixture was filtered through "Celite" and the sol-
vent was then distilled off.

The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate. The
resultant solution was washed with water, a saturated
aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a
saturated aqueous solution of sodium sulfate, and was
then dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The sol-
vent was distilled off under reduced pressure and the
residue was purified by silica gel chromatography,
whereby the title compound was obtained as colorless
crystals (3.37 g, 80% yield).

IR (KBr):

3170, 1780, 1748cm⁻¹.

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

6.46 (1H,bs), 5.84 (1H,s), 4.01-4.10 (1H,m), 3.31
(1H,t,J=4.3Hz), 2.11 (3H,s), 1.53-1.68 (2H,m),
0.87 (9H,s), 0.07 (3H,s), 0.06 (3H,s).

5 Example 33

Synthesis of (3S,4R)-3-((R)-1-tert-butyldimethyl-
silyloxypropyl)-4-(((R)-tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)-
carbonylthio]azetidin-2-one and
(3R,4S)-3-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-
10 propyl)-4-(((R)-tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)carbonyl-
thio]azetidin-2-one

1 N sodium hydroxide (about 9 mL) was added to
(R)-tetrahydro-2-furylthiocarboxylic acid (1.19 g,
9 mmol) to adjust the pH to 9 to 10. The resultant
15 mixture was added with a solution of the compound ob-
tained in Example 32 (1.81 g, 6 mmol) in acetone
(6 mL), followed by stirring at 50°C.

About 10 minutes later, the reaction mixture was
adjusted again to pH 8 to 9, followed by further stir-
20 ring under heat for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was
diluted with ethyl acetate. The resultant solution was
washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium
hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of
sodium sulfate, and was then dried over anhydrous mag-
25 nesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under

reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, whereby the title compounds were obtained as a colorless oil (1.79 g, 80% yield).

IR (KBr):

5 3158, 1770, 1698 cm^{-1} .

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

(As the mixture of the title compounds)

6.28, 6.27 (1H,bs), 5.24, 5.21 (1H,d,J=2.6Hz),
4.43-4.52 (1H,m), 3.91-4.16 (3H,m), 3.30
10 (1H,dd,J=2.6Hz,2.6Hz), 2.18-2.37 (1H,m), 1.85-
2.18 (3H,m), 1.42-1.68 (2H,m), 0.89 (9H,s), 0.08
(6H,s).

Example 34

15 Synthesis of allyl (5S,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-((R)-tetrahydro-2-
furanyl)penem-3-carboxylate

20 The compound obtained in Example 33 (1.49 g,
4 mmol) was dissolved in methylene chloride (2 ml).
Under cooling at -20°C , a solution of allyl oxalyl
chloride (0.99 g, 6.7 ^{mmol}/_{ml}) in methylene chloride
A (1.6 ml) was added, followed by the addition of a
solution of triethylamine (0.69 g, 6.8 mmol) in
methylene chloride (1.6 ml). The resultant mixture
was stirred at the same temperature for 1.5 hours. The
25 reaction mixture was diluted with methylene chloride.

The solution was washed with water and then with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium sulfate, and was thereafter dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate.

5 Toluene was added and, after the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, xylene (20 ml) was added, followed by heating under reflux for 3 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with hexane. The organic layer so obtained was washed with water and
10 then dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, whereby a mixture of allyl (5S,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
15 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-((R)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl)-penem-3-carboxylate and (5R,6S)-6-((R)-1-tert-butyl-
 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-((R)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl)-penem-3-carboxylate was obtained as a yellow oil
 (1.04 g, 58% yield).

 The mixture was then carefully purified by silica
20 gel chromatography, whereby the title compound, allyl
 (5S,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-
 ((R)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl)penem-3-carboxylate was obtained (0.48 g).

IR (film):

25 2955, 1790, 1707 cm^{-1} .

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

5.84-6.02 (1H,m), 5.58 (1H,d,J=1.3Hz), 5.32-5.49
(2H,m), 5.24 (1H,d,J=10.6Hz), 4.59-4.82 (2H,m),
4.00-4.11 (1H,m), 3.89-4.00 (1H,m), 3.73-3.89
5 (2H,m), 2.33-2.50 (1H,m), 1.87-2.05 (2H,m), 1.69-
1.87 (1H,m), 1.45-1.69 (2H,m), 0.89 (9H,s), 0.08
(3H,s), 0.07 (3H,s).

Example 35

10 Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-((R)-tetrahydro-2-
furanyl)penem-3-carboxylate

Allyl (5S,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl dimethyl-
silyloxypropyl)-2-((R)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl)penem-3-
carboxylate (343 mg, 1 mmol) was dissolved in deaerated
15 ethyl acetate (200 ml). The resultant solution was
placed in a Pyrex container and through a Pyrex filter,
was exposed for 1 hour to light under a 200 W high-
pressure mercury lamp (manufactured by Ishii Rika
K.K.). After the solvent was distilled off, the
20 residue was purified by silica gel chromatography,
whereby the title compound was obtained (106 mg, 32%
yield). In addition, the raw material was recovered
(191 mg, 51% recovery rate).

IR (KBr):

25 3500, 1790, 1704 cm^{-1} .

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

5.85-6.02 (1H,m), 5.55 (1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 5.20-5.48
(3H,m), 4.58-5.82 (2H,m), 4.31-4.42 (1H,m), 3.79-
4.09 (3H,m), 2.34-2.53 (1H,m), 1.71-2.10 (5H,m),
0.97 (3H,t,J=7.9Hz), 0.87 (9H,s), 0.11 (3H,s),
0.12 (3H,s).

Example 36

Synthesis of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)-2-((R)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl)penem-3-
carboxylate

Allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethyl-
silyloxypropyl)-2-((R)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl)penem-3-
carboxylate (138 mg, 0.30 mmol) was dissolved in
tetrahydrofuran (0.61 ml), followed by the addition of
acetic acid (0.069 ml) and then of 1.0 M tetrahydro-
furan solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride
(0.89 ml, 0.89 mmol) at room temperature. The
resultant mixture was stirred at 50°C for 6 hours.

The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl
acetate. The solution was washed with water, a
saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensul-
fate, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen-
carbonate and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium
sulfate, and was then dried over anhydrous sodium sul-
fate.

The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained (79 mg, 77% yield).

5 IR (film):

2955, 1790, 1704 cm^{-1} .

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

5.86-6.03 (1H,m), 5.58 (1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 5.22-5.47
(3H,m), 4.77 (1H,dd,J=5.3Hz,13.9Hz), 4.63
10 (1H,dd,J=5.3Hz,13.9Hz), 4.12-4.27 (1H,m), 3.95-
4.06 (1H,m), 3.82-3.95 (2H,m), 2.39-2.55 (1H,m),
1.76-2.10 (5H,m), 1.03 (3H,t,J=7.3Hz).

Example 37

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-
15 ((R)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

Using allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-
((R)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl)penem-3-carboxylate (20 mg),
a reaction was conducted in a similar manner as in Ex-
ample 24, whereby the title compound was obtained (9
20 mg, 50% yield).

IR (KBr):

3401, 1771 cm^{-1} .

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

5.60 (1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 5.34 (1H,t,J=7.3Hz), 4.12-
25 4.25 (1H,m), 3.93-4.07 (1H,m), 3.81-3.93 (2H,m),

2.40-2.59 (1H,m), 1.78-2.12 (4H,m), 1.48-1.63
(1H,m), 1.04 (3H,t,J=7.3Hz).

Example 38

5 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl [(3R,4S)-3-(1-(S)-
(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)propyl)-4-phenylthio-
2-azetidinon-1-yl)acetate

10 To a solution of (3R,4S)-3-[1-(S)-(tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxy)propyl]-4-phenylthio-2-azetidinone
(1.53 g, 4.35 mmol) in dry N,N-dimethylformamide
(6.7 ml), p-nitrobenzyl iodoacetate (1.66 g,
15 4.78 mmol) and potassium carbonate (1.82 g, 13.2 mmol)
were added under an argon gas stream. The reaction
mixture was then heated to 50-55°C. Four hours and
thirty minutes later, the reaction mixture was diluted
15 with water (50 ml) and then extracted with methylene
chloride (100 ml and 50 ml). The organic layers were
combined, followed by washing with a saturated aqueous
solution of sodium chloride (100 ml).

20 The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium
sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced
pressure, and the residue was subjected to column
chromatography by using silica gel (38 g). From ethyl
acetate-hexane (1:8, V/V), p-nitrobenzyl ~~2~~[(3R,4S)-3-
a (1-(S)-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)propyl)-4-
25 phenylthio-2-azetidinon-1-yl)acetate was obtained as a

slightly yellowish oil (2.20 g, 93% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

0.01 (3H,s), 0.06 (3H,s), 0.86 (9H,s), 0.91
(3H,t,J=7.5Hz), 1.55-1.7 (2H,m), 3.17
5 (1H,dd,J=2.1Hz,2.8Hz), 3.93 (1H,d,J=17.8Hz),
4.05-4.1 (1H,m), 4.25 (1H,d,J=17.8Hz), 5.16
(1H,d,J=13.2Hz), 5.22 (1H,d,J=13.2Hz), 5.30
(1H,d,J=2.1Hz), 7.25-7.35 (3H,m), 7.4-7.5 (2H,m),
7.47 (2H,d,J=8.7Hz), 8.22 (2H,d,J=8.7Hz).

10 Example 39

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl 2-[bis(benzoylthio)-
methylenidene]-2-[(3R,4S)-3-(1-(S)-(tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxy)propyl)-4-phenylthio-2-
azetidinon-1-yl]acetate

15 To a solution of hexamethyldisilazane (1.65 g,
10.2 mmol) in distilled tetrahydrofuran (25 ml), a
1.71 N hexane solution of n-butyllithium (5.3 ml, 9.06
mmol) was added under an argon gas stream at room
temperature. Thirty minutes later, the reaction mix-
20 ture was cooled to -78°C , followed by the addition of a
solution of p-nitrobenzyl 2-[(3R,4S)-3-(1-(S)-(tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)propyl)-4-phenylthio-2-
azetidinon-1-yl]acetate (2.50 g, 4.59 mmol) in dis-
tilled tetrahydrofuran (5 ml).

25 Ten minutes later, the reaction mixture was added

successively with carbon disulfide (0.55 ml,
9.14 mmol) and a solution of benzoyl chloride (1.6 ml,
13.8 mmol) in distilled tetrahydrofuran (5 ml). Ten
minutes later, the reaction mixture was added with
5 acetic acid (0.45 ml, 7.84 mmol) and the resultant
mixture was poured into ethyl acetate (200 ml). The
thus-obtained mixture was washed successively with a
saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride
(100 ml), a saturated aqueous solution of sodium
10 hydrogencarbonate (100 ml) and a saturated aqueous
solution of sodium chloride (100 ml). The organic
layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the
solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The
residue was subjected to column chromatography by using
15 silica gel (50 g). From ethyl acetate-hexane (1:3,
V/V), p-nitrobenzyl 2-[bis(benzoylthio)methylidene]-2-
[(3R,4S)-3-(1-(S)-(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)propyl)-
4-phenylthio-2-azetidinon-1-yl)acetate was obtained as
a slightly yellowish solid (3.37 g, 88% yield).

20 NMR δ (CDCl₃):

0.01 (3H,s), 0.02 (3H,s), 0.83 (9H,s), 0.90
(3H,t,J=7.5Hz), 1.5-1.65 (2H,m), 3.12
(1H,dd,J=2.5Hz,2.8Hz), 3.95-4.0 (1H,m), 5.24
(1H,d,J=12.9Hz), 5.30 (1H,d,J=12.9Hz), 5.85
25 (1H,d,J=2.8Hz), 7.2-7.35 (3H,m), 7.35-7.4 (2H,m),

7.4-7.5 (4H,m), 7.5-7.6 (2H,m), 7.69
(2H,d,J=7.1Hz), 7.80 (2H,d,J=7.1Hz), 7.92
(2H,d,J=8.7Hz), 7.99 (2H,d,J=8.7Hz).

Example 40

5 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
 butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-
 carboxylate

 To a solution of p-nitrobenzyl 2-[bis(benzoyl-
 thio)methylidene]-2-[(3R,4S)-3-(1-(S)-tert-butyl-
10 dimethylsilyloxy)propyl)-4-phenylthio-2-azetidinon-1-
 yl]acetate (2.43 g, 2.93 mmol) in distilled methylene
 chloride (40 ml), sulfuryl chloride (0.44 ml,
 4.41 mmol) was added under an argon gas stream at -5°C.
 Fifteen minutes later, the reaction mixture was added
15 successively with allyl acetate (1.6 ml, 14.8 mmol)
 and diphenyl disulfide (639 mg, 2.93 mmol) and 5
 minutes later, the reaction mixture was ice-cooled.

 Twenty minutes later, the reaction mixture was
 added with a solution of morpholine (0.77 ml,
20 8.80 mmol) in distilled methylene chloride (4 ml) and
 also with triethylamine (0.60 ml, 4.30 mmol) and 10
 minutes later, was also added with methyl iodide
 (0.70 ml, 11.2 mmol) and triethylamine (0.40 ml, 2.87
 mmol). The temperature of the reaction mixture was al-
25 lowed to rise to room temperature. One hour later, the

reaction mixture was poured into ethyl acetate (200 ml), followed by successive washing with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate (100 ml), a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (100 ml) and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (100 ml).

The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was subjected to column chromatography by using silica gel (50 g). From ethyl acetate-hexane (1:8, V/V), p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopene-3-carboxylate was obtained as a slightly yellowish solid (1.07 g, 70% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

0.12 (3H,s), 0.12 (3H,s), 0.88 (9H,s), 0.99 (3H,t,J=7.5Hz), 1.75-1.9 (2H,m), 2.56 (3H,s), 4.09 (1H,dd,J=4.0Hz,9.5Hz), 4.35 (1H,dt,J=4.5Hz,9.5Hz), 5.21 (1H,d,J=13.8Hz), 5.47 (1H,d,J=13.8Hz), 5.73 (1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 7.61 (2H,d,J=8.7Hz), 8.21 (2H,d,J=8.7Hz).

Example 41

Synthesis of n-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate

To a solution of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate (1.068 g, 2.03 mmol) in distilled methylene chloride (20 ml), m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (393 mg, 2.28 mmol) was added under an argon gas stream at -30°C.

One hour later, the reaction mixture was poured into ethyl acetate (200 ml), followed by successive washing with a 0.01 N aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate (30 ml), a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (100 ml) and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (100 ml). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was subjected to column chromatography by using silica gel (50 g). From ethyl acetate-hexane (1:1, V/V), p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (a mixture of two types of isomers) was obtained as a pale yellow solid (793 mg, 72% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

0.13 (6H,s), 0.88 (9H,s), 1.00 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz),
1.75-1.85 (2H,m), 2.95 (3H,s), 4.18
(1H,dt,J=4.2Hz,10.2Hz), 4.35-4.45 (1H,m), 5.23
(0.6H,d,J=13.5Hz), 5.24 (0.4H,d,J=13.5Hz), 5.44

(0.4H,d,J=13.5Hz), 5.44 (0.6H,d,J=13.5Hz), 5.78
(0.4H,d,J=4.2Hz), 5.93 (0.6H,d,J=4.2Hz), 7.58
(1.2H,d,J=8.7Hz), 7.60 (0.8H,d,J=8.7Hz), 8.24
(2H,d,J=8.7Hz).

5 Example 42

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

To a solution of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinyl-
10 penem-3-carboxylate (179 mg, 0.33 mmol) in dry dimethylformamide (6 ml), a solution of diisopropylethylamine (75 μ l, 0.43 mmol) in dry dimethylformamide (2 ml) and a solution of (S)-3-mercapto-1-benzyl-
15 pyrrolidine (84 mg, 0.43 mmol) in dry dimethylformamide (2 ml) were added under an argon gas stream at -30°C.

Twenty minutes later, the reaction mixture was poured into ethyl acetate (100 ml), followed by successive washing with a saturated aqueous solution of
20 potassium hydrogensulfate (50 ml), a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (50 ml) and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (50 ml). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and column chromatography was conducted using
25

silica gel (15 g). From ethyl acetate-hexane (1:8, V/V), p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidine-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-penem-3-carboxylate was obtained as a pale yellow oil (110 mg, 50% yield).

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

0.10 (3H,s), 0.11 (3H,s), 0.87 (9H,s), 0.99 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz), 1.7-1.95 (3H,m), 2.3-2.45 (1H,m), 2.45-2.55 (1H,m), 2.55-2.65 (1H,m), 2.65-2.75 (1H,m), 3.1-3.2 (1H,m), 3.63 (2H,s), 3.75-3.9 (1H,m), 4.08 (1H,dd,J=4.0Hz,9.8Hz), 4.3-4.4 (1H,m), 5.20 (1H,d,J=13.8Hz), 5.46 (1H,d,J=13.8Hz), 5.69 (1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 7.61 (2H,d,J=8.7Hz), 8.21 (2H,d,J=8.7Hz).

Example 43

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

To a solution of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (108 mg, 0.16 mmol) in distilled tetrahydrofuran (120 μ l), acetic acid (60 μ l, 1.05 mmol) and a 1 M tetrahydrofuran solution of n-tetrabutylammonium fluoride (0.53 ml, 0.53 mmol) were added. Seventeen hours later, ethyl acetate

(50 ml) was poured into the reaction mixture, followed by successive washing with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate (10 ml), a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (10 ml), a
5 saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (20 ml) and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (10 ml).

The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced
10 pressure, and column chromatography was conducted using silica gel (10 g). From ethyl acetate-hexane (2:1, V/V), p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate was obtained as a colorless oil (79 mg, 88% yield).

15 NMR δ (CDCl₃):

1.06 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.65 (1H,m), 1.65
(1H,bs), 1.8-1.9 (1H,m), 1.9-2.05 (1H,m), 2.3-
2.45 (1H,m), 2.57 (1H,dd,J=5.8Hz,10.2Hz), 2.65
(2H,t,J=6.9Hz), 3.15 (1H,dd,J=7.4Hz,10.2Hz), 3.61
20 (1H,d,J=13.0Hz), 3.65 (1H,d,J=13.0Hz), 3.75-3.85
(1H,m), 3.92 (1H,dd,J=4.0Hz,10.5Hz), 4.05-4.15
(1H,m), 5.20 (1H,d,J=13.8Hz), 5.46
(1H,d,J=13.8Hz), 5.73 (1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 7.3-7.35
(5H,m), 7.61 (2H,d,J=8.8Hz), 8.21 (2H,d,J=8.8Hz).

25 Example 44

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-6-carboxylic acid

5 A 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) (2.6 mL) was added to 10% palladium carbon (150 mg). Subsequent to substitution with hydrogen gas at atmospheric pressure and room temperature, a solution of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (76 mg, 0.16 mmol) in 10 tetrahydrofuran (3.9 mL) was added.

Two hours and thirty minutes later, insoluble matter was eliminated, the tetrahydrofuran was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was lyophilized. The residue was dissolved in a mixed solvent of water and acetonitrile (1 mM ammonium formate) 15 (95:5, V/V). After insoluble matter was eliminated, high-performance liquid chromatography was conducted using a column (20 mm in diameter x 250 mm) packed with octadecylsilylated silica gel [gradient elution: water- 20 acetonitrile (1 mM ammonium formate), 86:14 to 32:68, V/V]. By lyophilization, (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-6-carboxylic acid was obtained as a white solid (7.0 mg, 12% yield).

25 NMR δ (D₂O):

1.00 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz), 1.45-1.65 (1H,m), 1.75-1.95
(1H,m), 1.95-2.15 (1H,m), 2.5-2.7 (1H,m), 3.3-3.5
(2H,m), 3.5-3.6 (1H,m), 3.7-3.8 (1H,m), 4.0-4.1
(2H,m), 4.1-4.2 (1H,m), 4.3-4.4 (2H,m), 5.74
(1H,bs), 7.51 (5H,bs).

IR ν_{\max} (NaCl):

1762, 1560, 1374 cm^{-1} .

Example 45

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-allyloxycarbonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate.

From p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-methylsulfinyl-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (540 mg, 1.0 mmol), the title compound was obtained as a yellow amorphous (505 mg, 76% yield) in a similar manner as in Example 42.

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

8.21 (2H,d,J=8.8Hz), 7.60 (2H,d,J=8.8Hz), 5.88-
6.00 (1H,m), 5.75 (1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 5.46
(1H,d,J=13.7Hz), 5.30 (1H,d,J=16.0Hz), 5.17-5.23
(2H,m), 4.60 (2H,d,J=5.4Hz), 4.30-4.38 (1H,m),
4.12 (1H,dd,J=4.1Hz,9.4Hz), 3.82-3.95 (2H,m),
3.41-3.77 (1H,m), 2.30-2.42 (1H,m), 1.98-2.12
(1H,m), 1.85-1.90 (1H,m), 1.45-1.60 (1H,m), 0.99

(3H,t,J=7.5Hz), 0.88 (9H,s), 0.12 (3H,s), 0.11 (3H,s).

IR ν_{\max} (NaCl):

1790, 1704 cm^{-1} .

5 Example 46

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-allyloxycarbonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate.

From p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-allyloxy-carbonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (495 mg, 0.75 mmol), the title compound was obtained as a yellow amorphous (320 mg, 78% yield) in a similar manner as in Example 43.

15 NMR δ (CDCl_3):

8.22 (2H,d,J=8.8Hz), 7.60 (2H,d,J=8.8Hz), 5.88-6.00 (1H,m), 5.79 (1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 5.46 (1H,d,J=16.7Hz), 5.30 (1H,d,J=17.3Hz), 5.15-5.26 (2H,m), 4.60 (2H,d,J=5.6Hz), 4.08-4.18 (1H,m), 3.84-3.99 (3H,m), 3.42-3.67 (3H,m), 2.29-2.43 (1H,m), 1.92-2.10 (1H,m), 1.44-1.69 (1H,m), 1.07 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz).

IR ν_{\max} (NaCl):

3415, 1785, 1694 cm^{-1} .

25 Example 47

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-allylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate and p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(5,5-dimethyl-3-oxocyclohexen-1-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

p-Nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-allyloxycarbonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (247 mg, 0.45 mmol) was dissolved in methylene chloride. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium and dimedone were added at room temperature, followed by stirring for 30 minutes. The solvent was eliminated and the residue was purified by column chromatography.

The title compounds, p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-allylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate and p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(5,5-dimethyl-3-oxocyclohexen-1-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, were obtained as a brown amorphous (52 mg, 23% yield) and as a brown amorphous (188 mg, 71% yield), respectively.

NMR δ (CDCl₃):

8.41 (2H,d,J=8.7Hz), 7.60 (2H,d,J=8.7Hz), 5.80-5.94 (1H,m), 5.75 (1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 5.46

(1H,d,J=13.7Hz), 5.2 (2H,d,J=13.7Hz), 5.13
(1H,d,J=10.1Hz), 4.07-4.16 (1H,m), 3.93
(1H,dd,J=4.0Hz,10.3Hz), 3.74-3.86 (1H,m), 3.14-
3.22 (1H,m), 2.48-2.75 (3H,m), 2.30-2.48 (1H,m),
5 1.91-2.06 (1H,m), 1.80-1.91 (1H,m), 1.50-1.72
(1H,m), 1.06 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz).

IR ν_{\max} (NaCl):

1780, 1684 cm^{-1} .

NMR δ (CDCl_3):

10 8.21 (2H,d,J=8.6Hz), 7.60 (2H,d,J=8.6Hz), 5.81
(1H,d,J=3.9Hz), 5.47 (1H,d,J=13.6Hz), 5.20
(1H,d,J=13.6Hz), 5.05 (1H,s), 4.09-4.19 (1H,m),
3.92-4.02 (2H,m), 3.25-3.68 (4H,m), 2.36-2.53
(1H,m), 2.09-2.22 (1H,m), 1.92-2.09 (1H,m), 2.28
15 (2H,s), 2.17 (2H,s), 1.44-1.65 (1H,m), 1.00-1.14
(9H,m).

IR ν_{\max} (NaCl):

1785, 1685 cm^{-1} .

Example 48

20 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-propylpyrrolidin-3-
yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic
acid

A 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) (5.5 ml) was
added to 10% palladium carbon (110 mg). Subsequent to
25 substitution with hydrogen gas, a solution of p-nitro-

benzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-allylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-
((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (56 mg, 0.11
mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5.5 ml) was added. Under
atmospheric pressure, the resultant mixture was stirred
at room temperature. Subsequent to elimination of the
catalyst, the tetrahydrofuran was distilled off under
reduced pressure, followed by lyophilization. High
performance liquid chromatography was conducted using a
column (20 mm in diameter x 250 mm) packed with octa-
decylated silica gel [gradient elution: water-
acetonitrile (1 mM ammonium formate)]. After lyo-
philization, the title compound was obtained as a white
powder (16 mg, 39% yield).

NMR δ (D_2O):

5.81 (1H,d,J=3.5Hz), 4.03-4.30 (3H,m), 3.11-4.00
(6H,m), 2.51-2.80 (1H,m), 1.99-2.27 (1H,m), 1.68-
1.99 (3H,m), 1.50-1.68 (1H,m), 0.90-1.14 (6H,m).

IR ν_{\max} (KBr):

3356, 1774, 1584 cm^{-1} .

Example 49

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-propoxycarbonyl-
pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-
penem-3-carboxylic acid and (5R,6R)-2-((S)-
pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-
penem-3-carboxylic acid

From p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-allyloxy-carbonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-penem-3-carboxylate (40 mg, 0.07 mmol), the title compounds, (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-propoxycarbonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid and (5R,6R)-2-((S)-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid were obtained as a white powder (4 mg, 13% yield) and as a white powder (14 mg, 58% yield), respectively, in a similar manner as in Example 48.

NMR δ (D_2O)

5.74 (1H,s), 3.89-4.08 (5H,m), 3.41-3.61 (3H,m), 2.28-2.45 (1H,m), 1.80-2.09 (2H,m), 1.58-1.71 (2H,m), 1.43-1.58 (1H,m), 1.02 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz), 0.96 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz).

NMR δ (D_2O)

5.81 (1H,d,J=3.6Hz), 4.03-4.22 (3H,m), 3.78 (1H,dd,J=6.5Hz,12.8Hz), 3.39-3.61 (4H,m), 2.48-2.61 (1H,m), 2.06-2.19 (1H,m), 1.80-2.94 (1H,m), 1.49-1.65 (1H,m), 1.00 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz).

IR ν_{\max} (KBr):

3420, 1764, 1596 cm^{-1} .

Example 50

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(5,5-dimethyl-3-oxocyclohexen-1-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-

hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

From p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(5,5-dimethyl-3-oxocyclohexen-1-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (60 mg, 0.13 mmol), the title compound was obtained as a white powder (31 mg, 53% yield) in a similar manner as in Example 44.

NMR δ (D_2O)

5.80 (1H,d,J=3.5Hz), 4.01-4.20 (4H,m), 3.66-3.98 (2H,m), 3.41-3.66 (2H,m), 2.39-2.58 (1H,m), 2.46 (2H,d,J=10.2Hz), 2.18 (1H,s), 2.04-2.20 (1H,m), 1.80-1.95 (1H,m), 1.49-1.67 (1H,m), 1.07 (6H,s), 1.00 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz).

IR ν_{\max} (KBr):

3385, 1770, 1540 cm^{-1} .

Example 51

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 43 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzyl-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethyl-silyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a brown oil (681 mg, 83% yield).

Example 52

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate

5 In a similar manner as in Example 9 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was
10 obtained as a white powder (317 mg, 64% yield).

Example 53

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxy-carbonyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

15 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (96 mg, 0.23 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-
20 carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-mercapto-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl)pyrrolidine (194 mg, 0.6 mmol) instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (130 mg, 90% yield).

Example 54

25 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-

hydroxypropyl)-2-(1-phenylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

5 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (64 mg, 0.15 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
10 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 1-phenyl-3-acetylthiopyrrolidine (171 mg, 0.6 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the acetylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (63 mg, 77% yield).

Example 55

15 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-phenethylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (20 mg) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
20 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-benzoylthio-1-phenethylpyrrolidine (50 mg, 0.16 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the
25 benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar

manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (16 mg, 61% yield).

Example 56

5 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(1-((S)-2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

10 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (39 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-benzoylthio-1-((S)-2-15 hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidine (67 mg, 0.21 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercapto-pyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (36 mg, 20 68% yield).

Example 57

 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-((R)-2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

25 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for

the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-propyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (39 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 3-(S)-benzoylthio-1-((R)-2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidine (50 mg, 0.15 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (26 mg, 49% yield).

Example 58

Q
Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzoylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-propyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-propyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (64 mg, 0.15 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-benzoylthio-1-benzoylpyrrolidine (189 mg, 0.6 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine,

the title compound was obtained (100 mg, 100% yield).

Example 59

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-acetonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (64 mg, 0.15 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-1-acetyl-3-benzoylthiopyrrolidine (162 mg, 0.6 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (19 mg, 24% yield).

Example 60

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-phenacylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (64 mg, 0.15 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-

carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-mercapto-N-phenacyl-pyrrolidine (195 mg, 0.6 mmol) instead of 1-allyloxy-carbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (69 mg, 79% yield).

5 Example 61

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(2-p-fluorophenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

10 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (48 mg, 0.11 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-benzoylthio-1-(2-p-
15 fluorophenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidine (103 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (37 mg,
20 60% yield).

Example 62

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(2-oxo-2-p-tolyloethyl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

25 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for

the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (41 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-benzoylthio-1-(2-oxo-2-p-tolyloethyl)pyrrolidine (68 mg, 0.2 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (38 mg, 63% yield).

Example 63

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(2-p-methoxyphenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (42 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-benzoylthio-1-(2-p-methoxyphenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidine (67 mg, 0.2 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (23 mg,

38% yield).

Example 64

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(2-p-phenylphenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (40 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-benzoylthio-1-(2-p-phenylphenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidine (80 mg, 0.2 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercapto-pyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (27 mg, 44% yield).

Example 65

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(2-benzoylethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (42 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-

dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-1-(2-benzoyl-ethyl)-3-benzoylthiopyrrolidine (102 mg, 0.30 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (14 mg, 23% yield).

Example 66

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(1-benzoyl-ethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (64 mg, 0.15 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-1-(1-benzoyl-ethyl)-3-benzoylthiopyrrolidine (93 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (37 mg, 41% yield).

Example 67

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-phenylaminocarbonyl-

methylypyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (42 mg, 0.10 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 3-(S)-benzoylthio-N-phenylaminocarbonylmethylpyrrolidine (110 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercapto-pyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (52 mg, 87% yield).

Example 68

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylaminocarbonylmethylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (43 mg, 0.10 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 3-(S)-benzoylthio-N-benzylaminocarbonylmethylpyrrolidine (106 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a

mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (48 mg, 78% yield).

5 Example 69

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(1-indanon-2-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

10 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (42 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-benzoylthio-1-(1-
15 indanon-2-yl)pyrrolidine (185 mg, 0.55 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (42 mg, 71% yield).

20 Example 70

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(1-tetralon-2-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

25 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-

propyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (44 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-benzoylthio-1-(1-tetralon-2-yl)pyrrolidine (74 mg, 0.22 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (10 mg, 17% yield).

10 Example 71

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(1-benzosuberone-2-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

15 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (39 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-3-benzoylthio-1-(1-benzosuberone-2-yl)pyrrolidine (60 mg, 0.16 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (31 mg, 25 54% yield).

Example 72

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(2-pyridylmethylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

5 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (123 mg, 0.29 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
10 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 3-benzoylthio-1-(2-pyridylmethylpyrrolidine (188 mg, 0.63 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine,
15 the title compound was obtained (100 mg, 62% yield).

Example 73

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-benzylpiperidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

20 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (85 mg, 0.2 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
25 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 3-benzoylthio-1-benzyl-

piperidine (191 mg, 0.6 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained as isomer A (32 mg, 28% yield) and isomer B (29 mg, 26% yield).

Example 74

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methylthio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (43 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (S)-2-benzoylthiomethyl-1-benzylpyrrolidine (96 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (30 mg, 52% yield).

Example 75

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((R)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methylthio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (43 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
5 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of (R)-2-benzoylthiomethyl-1-benzylpyrrolidine (60 mg, 0.19 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead
10 of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (28 mg, 49% yield).

Example 76

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-benzylpiperidin-2-yl)methylthio-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
15 propyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (86 mg, 0.2 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
20 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 2-benzoylthiomethyl-1-benzylpiperidine (227 mg, 0.7 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead
25 of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title

compound was obtained (66 mg, 57% yield).

Example 77

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-pyridylmethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

5

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (64 mg, 0.15 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
10 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 2-mercaptomethylpyridine (184 mg, 1.2 mmol) instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (59 mg, 81% yield).

15

Example 78

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl-amino)ethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

20

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (128 mg, 0.3 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
25 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 2-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl-aminoethanethiol (154 mg, 0.6 mmol) instead of 1-

allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (156 mg, 84% yield).

Example 79

5 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(methylaminocarbonyl)-ethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (42 mg, 10 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 3-acetylthio-N-methylpropionamide (48 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the acetylthio group into a mercapto group in a
15 similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (18 mg, 37% yield).

Example 80

20 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-phenylaminocarbonyl)ethyl)-thiopenem-3-carboxylate

 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (51 mg, 25 0.12 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-

butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 3-acetylthio-N-phenylpropionamide (89 mg, 0.4 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the acetylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (25 mg, 39% yield).

Example 81

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(2-benzylaminocarbonyl ethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

To a solution of hexamethyldisilazane (0.40 ml, 1.89 mmol) in THF (8 ml), a 1.56 M hexane solution of n-butyllithium (1.15 ml, 1.80 mmol) was added at room temperature, followed by stirring at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C, to which a solution of (3R,4S)-3-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylmethyl)-4-phenylthioazetidin-2-one (490 mg, 0.9 mmol) in THF (1 ml) was added dropwise. Ten minutes later, carbon disulfide (0.11 ml, 1.8 mmol) was added. Five minutes later, a solution of 3-bromopropionyl chloride (0.15 ml, 1.35 mmol) in THF (1 ml) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 minutes, followed by the addition of acetic acid

(90 μl). The mixture so obtained was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with brine, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate and brine, and then dried over sodium sulfate.

5 The solvent was then distilled off, whereby a yellow oil (652 mg) was obtained. Its roughly-purified product (316 mg) was dissolved in methylene chloride (5 ml), to which sulfuryl chloride (73 μl , 0.73 mmol) was added under ice cooling. The resultant mixture was
10 stirred for 20 minutes, followed by the addition of allyl acetate (0.15 ml, 1.39 mmol). The solvent was eliminated under ice cooling, the residue was dissolved in methylene chloride (5 ml), and under ice cooling, diisopropylamine (0.24 ml, 1.38 mmol) and benzylamine
15 (0.15 ml, 1.37 mmol) were added, followed by stirring for 15 minutes. Subsequent to dilution with ethyl acetate, the resultant mixture was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate, a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen-
20 carbonate and brine, and was then dried over sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the residue was purified by column chromatography, whereby the title compound was obtained as a yellow solid (105 mg, 17% yield).

25 Example 82

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(2-benzyl-aminocarbonylethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-penem-3-carboxylate

5 In a similar manner as in Example 43 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(2-benzylamino-carbonylethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy-propyl)penem-3-carboxylate (85 mg, 0.13 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-
10 penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained (15 mg, 21% yield).

Example 83

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(2-phenethylaminocarbonylethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-
15 hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-propyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (60 mg, 0.15 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-
20 butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 3-acetylthio-N-phenethyl-propionamide (120 mg, 0.5 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the acetylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of
25 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title

compound was obtained (50 mg, 58% yield).

Example 84

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-((R)-1-phenylethyl)amino-carbonylethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

5 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (43 mg, 0.10 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 3-acetylthio-N-((R)-1-phenylethyl)propionamide (75 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the acetylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46
10 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (49 mg, 86% yield).
15

Example 85

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-((S)-1-phenylethyl)amino-carbonylethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

20 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (43 mg, 0.10 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-
25

carboxylate and the use of 3-acetylthio-N-((S)-1-phenylethyl)propionamide (75 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the acetylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (50 mg, 89% yield).

Example 86

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(2-(N-benzyl-N-methyl-aminocarbonyl)ethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (64 mg, 0.15 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 3-acetylthio-N-benzyl-N-methylpropionamide (110 mg, 0.5 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the acetylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (45 mg, 53% yield).

Example 87

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(2-benzoylaminoethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (64 mg, 0.15 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
5 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 1-benzoylthio-2-benzoyl-aminoethane (114 mg, 0.6 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the ^{benzoylthio}~~phenylthio~~ group into a mercapto group in a
a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of
10 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (63 mg, 77% yield).

Example 88

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenacylamino)-
15 ethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (42 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
20 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of N-methyl-N-phenacyl-2-acetylthioethylamine (94 mg, 0.38 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the acetylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46
25 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine,

the title compound was obtained (37 mg, 65% yield).

Example 89

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl)-thiopenem-3-carboxylate

5 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (55 mg, 0.13 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 1-(2-benzoylthioethyl)-pyrrolidine (69 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of
10 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (37 mg, 58% yield).

Example 90

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(2-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)ethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

20 In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (61 mg, 0.14 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-
25

carboxylate and the use of 1-benzyl-4-(2-benzoylthio-ethyl)piperazine (101 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (67 mg, 78% yield).

Example 91

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(4-(2-pyrimidyl)piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (42 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 1-(2-benzoylthioethyl)-4-(2-pyrimidyl)piperazine (101 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (40 mg, 70% yield).

Example 92

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(pyrrolidin-2-on-1-yl)ethyl)-thiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (56 mg, 0.13 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 1-(2-benzoylthioethyl)-pyrrolidin-2-one (104 mg, 0.41 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (54 mg, 81% yield).

Example 93

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(1-pyrrolyl)ethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (75 mg, 0.18 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 1-(2-benzoylthioethyl)-pyrrole (183 mg, 0.79 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the benzoylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title

compound was obtained (65 mg, 75% yield).

Example 94

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(3-phenylaminocarbonylpropyl)-thiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (64 mg, 0.15 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and the use of 4-acetylthio-N-phenylbutyryl-amide (110 mg, 0.5 mmol) subsequent to conversion of the acetylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title compound was obtained (33 mg, 40% yield).

Example 95

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(3-benzylaminocarbonylpropyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (60 mg, 0.15 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-

carboxylate and the use of 4-acetylthio-N-benzyl-
butyrylamide (78 mg, 0.35 mmol) subsequent to conver-
sion of the acetylthio group into a mercapto group in a
similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead of
5 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title
compound was obtained (66 mg, 80% yield).

Example 96

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(3-
benzylaminosulfonylpropyl)thio-6-((S)-1-
10 hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 10 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (51 mg,
0.12 mmol) instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-
15 butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-
carboxylate and the use of 3-acetylthio-N-benzyl-
propanesulfonamide (86 mg, 0.3 mmol) subsequent to con-
version of the acetylthio group into a mercapto group
in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 instead
20 of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the title
compound was obtained (56 mg, 77% yield).

Example 97

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-phenylthiopene-3-
25 carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 81 except for the use of (3R,4S)-3-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl-1-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylmethyl)-4-phenylthioazetidin-2-one (123 mg, 0.22 mmol) and the use of
5 phenyl chlorodithioformate (48 μ l, 10.3 mmol) instead of 3-bromopropionyl chloride, the title compound was obtained as a yellow oil (113 mg). It was dissolved at 5°C in dioxane-water (2 ml, 9:1), followed by the addition of imidazole (37 mg, 0.54 mmol) at room temperature. The resultant mixture was stirred for 20 hours.
10 By similar post-treatment as in Example 81, the title compound was obtained (21 mg, 20% yield).

Example 98

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-phenylthio-
15 6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 43 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl-2-phenylthiopenem-3-carboxylate (970 mg, 1.6 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl
20 (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a yellow foamy solid (617 mg, 87% yield).

Example 99

25 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-

butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-(4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

To a suspension of sodium hydride (12 mg, 0.48 mmol) in THF (9 mg), 2-mercapto-4-phenylthiazole (88 mg, 0.45 mmol) was added under an argon gas stream at room temperature. Five minutes later, the reaction mixture was added with p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (134 mg, 0.25 mmol).

Twenty-five minutes later, the reaction mixture was poured into ethyl acetate (100 ml), followed by successive washing with a saturated aqueous solution of potassium hydrogensulfate (50 ml), a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (50 ml) and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (50 ml). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and column chromatography was conducted using silica gel (10 mg). From ethyl acetate-hexane (1:10, V/V), the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow oil (109 mg, 66% yield).

Example 100

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(4-phenyl-thiazol-2-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 43 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-(4-phenyl-thiazol-2-
yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (107 mg, 0.16 mmol) instead
5 of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-
yl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was ob-
tained as a pale yellow oil (33 mg, 38% yield).

Example 101

10 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((3S,5S)-1-
allyloxycarbonyl-5-dimethylaminocarbonyl-
pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 42 except for
15 the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-
carboxylate (78 mg, 0.15 mmol) and the use of (3S,5S)-
3-acetylthio-1-allyloxycarbonyl-5-dimethylamino-
carbonylpyrrolidine (77 mg, 0.26 mmol) subsequent to
20 conversion of the acetylthio group into a mercapto
group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46
instead of (S)-3-mercapto-1-benzylpyrrolidine, the
title compound was obtained (82 mg, 77% yield).

Example 102

25 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((3S,5S)-1-

allyloxycarbonyl-5-dimethylaminocarbonyl-
pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-
penem-3-carboxylate

In a similar manner as in Example 43 except for
5 the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((3S,5S)-1-allyloxy-
carbonyl-5-dimethylaminocarbonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-
((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-
carboxylate (142 mg, 0.19 mmol) instead of p-nitro-
benzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-
10 ((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)penem-3-
carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale
yellow oil (101 mg, 84% yield).

Example 103

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(1-iminoethyl)-
15 pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-
penem-3-carboxylic acid

After p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)-2-((S)-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylpyrrolidin-3-
yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate was subjected to catalytic
20 hydrogenation in the presence of palladium carbon, the
catalyst was eliminated and the reaction product was
lyophilized. The resultant lyophilizate was dissolved
in a 0.1 M phosphate buffer (11 mL) of pH 8.4, fol-
lowed by the addition of a solution of methyl acet-
25 imidate tetrafluoroboric acid salt (162 mg, 1.1 mmol)

in THF (5 mL) over about 10 minutes at room temperature while maintaining the reaction mixture within a pH range of from 8 to 8.5 with 1 N sodium hydroxide. After the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, it was adjusted to pH 7.5 with 1 N hydrochloric acid, followed by lyophilization. The lyophilizate was purified by HPLC in the manner described in Example 44, whereby the title compound was obtained as a white powder (12 mg, 29% yield).

Example 104

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(α -iminobenzyl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-penem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 103 except for the use of methyl benzimidate tetrafluoroboric acid salt (45 mg, 0.20 mmol) instead of methyl acetimidate tetrafluoroboric acid salt, the title compound was obtained (5 mg, 29% yield).

Example 105

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(1-phenylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(1-phenylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-

carboxylate (69 mg, 0.13 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (10 mg, 19% yield).

Example 106

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-phenethylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-phenethylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (16 mg, 0.028 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (3.5 mg, 28% yield).

Example 107

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(1-((S)-2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(1-((S)-2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (36 mg, 0.061 mmol) instead

of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (9 mg, 33% yield).

5 Example 108

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(1-((R)-2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

10 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(1-((R)-2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (26 mg, 0.044 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the
15 title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (4 mg, 20% yield).

Example 109

20 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzoylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzoylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (59 mg, 0.10 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl
25 (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-

hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (22 mg, 50% yield).

Example 110

5 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-acetonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

10 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-acetonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (19 mg, 0.036 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (6 mg, 15 43% yield).

Example 111

 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-phenacylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

20 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-phenacylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (59 mg, 0.10 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound 25

was obtained as a pale yellow powder (9 mg, 20% yield).

Example 112

5 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(2-p-fluorophenyl-
2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

10 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(2-p-fluoro-
phenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-
hydroxypropylpenem-3-carboxylate (45 mg, 0.075 mmol)
instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzyl-
pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-
carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale
yellow powder (7 mg, 20% yield).

Example 113

15 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-
((S)-1-(2-oxo-2-p-tolyloethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)-
thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

20 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)-2-((S)-1-(2-oxo-2-p-tolyloethyl)pyrrolidin-3-
yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (38 mg, 0.064 mmol) instead
of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-
yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the
title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder
25 (3 mg, 10% yield).

Example 114

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-
((S)-1-(2-p-methoxyphenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-
3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

5 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)-2-((S)-1-(2-p-methoxyphenyl-2-oxoethyl)-
pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (23 mg,
0.037 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-
10 benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-
penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as
a pale yellow powder (3.5 mg, 20% yield).

Example 115

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-
15 ((S)-1-(2-p-phenylphenyl-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-3-
yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)-2-((S)-1-(2-p-phenylphenyl-2-oxoethyl)-
20 pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (27 mg,
0.041 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-
benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-
penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as
a pale yellow powder (2 mg, 9% yield).

25 Example 116

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(2-benzoyl-ethyl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-penem-3-carboxylic acid

5 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(2-benzoyl-ethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-penem-3-carboxylate (14 mg, 0.023 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the
10 title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (2 mg, 19% yield).

Example 117

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(1-benzoyl-ethyl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid
15

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(1-benzoyl-ethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-penem-3-carboxylate (37 mg, 0.06 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the
20 title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (8 mg, 28% yield).

Example 118

25 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-

((S)-1-phenylaminocarbonylmethylpyrrolidin-3-yl)-
thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
5 propyl)-2-((S)-1-phenylaminocarbonylmethylpyrrolidin-3-
yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (40 mg, 0.067 mmol) instead
of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-
yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the
title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder
10 (10 mg, 32% yield).

Example 119

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-benzylaminocarbonyl-
methylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-hydroxypropyl)-
penem-3-carboxylic acid

15 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzyl-
aminocarbonylmethylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-
hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (47 mg, 0.076 mmol)
instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzyl-
20 pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-
carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale
yellow powder (15 mg, 41% yield).

Example 120

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-
25 ((S)-1-(1-indanon-2-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-

3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except that p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(1-indanon-2-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (28 mg, 0.047 mmol) was used instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate and the reaction product so obtained was fractionated by high-performance liquid chromatography, Isomer A of the title compound was obtained as latter eluate fractions in the form of a pale yellow powder (2.3 mg, 10% yield) and Isomer B of the title compound was obtained as former eluate fractions in the form of a pale yellow powder (3.6 mg, 16% yield).

Example 121

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(1-tetralon-2-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(1-tetralon-2-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (10 mg, 0.016 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder

(2 mg, 26% yield).

Example 122

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(1-benzosuberone-2-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-penem-3-carboxylic acid

5

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except that p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(1-benzosuberone-2-yl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (31 mg, 0.050 mmol) was used instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)-thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate and the reaction product so obtained was fractionated by high-performance liquid chromatography, Isomer A of the title compound was obtained as latter eluate fractions in the form of a pale yellow powder (2.6 mg, 10% yield) and Isomer B of the title compound was obtained as former eluate fractions in the form of a pale yellow powder (4.3 mg, 18% yield).

10

15

Example 123

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(2-pyridylmethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-penem-3-carboxylic acid

20

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-1-(2-pyridylmethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-

25

penem-3-carboxylate (30 mg, 0.053 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)-thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (10 mg, 44% yield).

Example 124

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-N-((1-methyl-2-pyridinio)methyl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid (Compound A) and (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-N-methyl-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid (Compound B)

In a similar manner as in Example 130, which will be described subsequently herein, except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-N-(2-pyridylmethyl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (66 mg, 0.12 mmol) was used instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-pyridylmethylthio)penem-3-carboxylate, Isomer A of the title compound was obtained as latter eluate fractions in the form of a pale yellow powder (15 mg, 28% yield) and Isomer B of the title compound was obtained as former eluate fractions in the form of a pale yellow powder (8 mg, 15% yield).

Example 125

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(1-benzylpiperidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except that
5 p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-benzylpiperidin-3-yl)thio-6-
((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (32 mg,
0.056 mmol) was used instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-
2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)penem-3-carboxylate and the reaction product so
10 obtained was fractionated by high-performance liquid
chromatography, Isomer A of the title compound was ob-
tained as latter eluate fractions in the form of a pale
yellow powder (5 mg, 20% yield) and Isomer B of the
title compound was obtained as former eluate fractions
15 in the form of a pale yellow powder (9 mg, 36% yield).
Example 126

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methylthio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

20 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzyl-
pyrrolidin-2-yl)methylthio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-
penem-3-carboxylate (34 mg, 0.06 mmol) instead of p-
nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)-
25 thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the

title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder
(10 mg, 38% yield).

Example 127

5 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((R)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methylthio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

10 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((R)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methylthio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (28 mg, 0.05 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (9 mg, 41% yield).

15 Example 128

 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(1-benzylpiperidin-2-yl)methylthio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

20 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(1-benzylpiperidin-2-yl)methylthio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (66 mg, 0.11 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound
25 was obtained as a pale yellow powder (10 mg, 20%

yield).

Example 129

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-pyridylmethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

5 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-pyridylmethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (40 mg, 0.082 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was ob-
10 tained as a pale yellow powder (17 mg, 59% yield).

Example 130

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(1-methyl-2-pyridinio)methylthiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

15 p-Nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-pyridylmethylthio)penem-3-carboxylate (59 mg, 0.12 mmol) was dissolved in distilled methylene chloride, followed by the addition of methyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (31 μ l) under ice cooling. The
20 resultant mixture was stirred for 1.5 hours. This methylene chloride solution was added to a mixture of THF (8.4 ml) and 10% palladium carbon (150 mg) in a 0.1 M phosphate buffer of pH 7 (6.1 ml), followed by
25 stirring at room temperature under a hydrogen gas atmo-

sphere. One hour and fifteen minutes later, the catalyst was filtered off and the residue was lyophilized. The lyophilizate was purified by high-performance liquid chromatography on a column (20 mm in diameter x 250 mm) packed with octadecylated silica gel [gradient elution: water-acetonitrile (1 mM ammonium formate)]. Subsequent to lyophilization, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (8 mg, 18% yield).

10 Example 131

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(2-(1-iminoethylamino)-ethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

15 In a similar manner as in Example 103 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylaminoethyl)thiop-
penem-3-carboxylate (52 mg, 0.09 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiop-
20 penem-3-carboxylate and the use of methyl acetimidate tetrafluoroboric acid salt (131 mg, 0.9 mmol), the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (3.8 mg, 12% yield).

Example 132

25 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(2-(α -iminobenzyl)-

aminoethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 103 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylaminoethyl)thio-
5 penem-3-carboxylate (52 mg, 0.09 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate and the use of methyl benzimidate
10 tetrafluoroboric acid salt (96 mg, 0.43 mmol) instead of methyl acetimidate tetrafluoroboric acid salt, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (6 mg, 16% yield).

Example 133

15 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(methylaminocarbonyl)ethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(methylaminocarbonyl)ethyl)thiopenem-3-
20 carboxylate (18 mg, 0.056 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (6 mg,
25 30% yield).

Example 134

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-phenylaminocarbonylethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

5 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-phenylaminocarbonylethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (25 mg, 0.046 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-
10 ((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (9 mg, 47% yield).

Example 135

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(2-benzylaminocarbonylethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid
15

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(2-benzylaminocarbonylethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (50 mg, 0.09 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl
20 (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (22 mg, 56% yield).

25 Example 136

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-phenethylaminocarbonylethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
5 the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-phenethylaminocarbonylethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (50 mg, 0.09 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound
10 was obtained as a pale yellow powder (22 mg, 56% yield).

Example 137

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-((R)-1-phenylethyl)aminocarbonylethyl)thio-
15 penem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-((R)-1-phenylethyl)aminocarbonylethyl)-
thiopenem-3-carboxylate (49 mg, 0.086 mmol) instead of
20 p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)-thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (14 mg, 37% yield).

Example 138

25 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-

(2-((S)-1-phenylethyl)aminocarbonyl)ethyl)thio-
penem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
5 propyl)-2-(2-((S)-1-phenylethyl)aminocarbonyl)ethyl)-
thiopenem-3-carboxylate (50 mg, 0.086 mmol) instead of
p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)-
thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the
title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder
10 (14 mg, 37% yield).

Example 139

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(2-(N-benzyl-N-methyl-
aminocarbonyl)ethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-
penem-3-carboxylic acid

15 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(2-(N-benzyl-N-
methyl-aminocarbonyl)ethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)penem-3-carboxylate (61 mg, 0.11 mmol) instead
of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-
20 yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the
title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder
(16 mg, 33% yield).

Example 140

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(2-aminoethyl)thio-6-((S)-
25 1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylamino)ethyl)thiopem-3-carboxylate (33 mg, 0.075 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)-thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (4 mg, 18% yield).

Example 141

10 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(2-benzoylaminoethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(2-benzoylaminoethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (58 mg, 0.11 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (27 mg, 62% yield).

Example 142

20 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenacylamino)ethyl)thiopem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(N-methyl-N-phenacylamino)ethyl)thiopem-

25

3-carboxylate (37 mg, 0.063 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (5 mg, 18% yield).

Example 143

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (37 mg, 0.075 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (10 mg, 37% yield).

Example 144

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(2-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)ethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(2-(4-benzylpiperazin-1-yl)ethyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (74 mg, 0.12 mmol) instead of p-nitro-

benzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-
((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title
compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (7 mg,
12% yield).

5 Example 145

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-
(2-(4-(2-pyrimidyl)piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)thio-
penem-3-carboxylic acid

10 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)-2-(2-(4-(2-pyrimidyl)piperazin-1-yl)ethyl)thio-
penem-3-carboxylate (40 mg, 0.068 mmol) instead of p-
nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)-
thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the
15 title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder
(11 mg, 36% yield).

Example 146

Q
a Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-~~((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-~~
20 (2-(pyrrolidin-2-on-1-yl)ethyl)-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

Q
a In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for
the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxy-
propyl)-2-(2-(pyrrolidin-2-on-1-yl)ethyl)-~~((S)-1-~~
25 ~~hydroxypropyl)~~penem-3-carboxylate (65 mg, 0.12 mmol)
instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzyl-

pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (21 mg, 47% yield).

Example 147

5 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(1-pyrrolyl)ethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(2-(1-pyrrolyl)ethyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate
10 (65 mg, 0.13 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (15 mg, 30% yield).

Example 148

15 Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(3-phenylaminocarbonylpropyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(3-phenylaminocarbonylpropyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (33 mg, 0.059 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-
20 ((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (10 mg,
25 40% yield).

Example 149

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(3-benzylaminocarbonylpropyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

5 In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(3-benzylaminocarbonylpropyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (66 mg, 0.11 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound
10 was obtained as a pale yellow powder (13 mg, 27% yield).

Example 150

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(3-benzylaminosulfonylpropyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid
15

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(3-benzylaminosulfonylpropyl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (56 mg, 0.094 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title
20 compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (7.3 mg, 17% yield).

25 Example 151

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-phenylthiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-phenylthiopenem-3-carboxylate (47 mg, 0.1 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (16 mg, 47% yield).

Example 152

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylic acid

In a similar manner as in Example 44 except for the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(4-phenylthiazol-2-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate (33 mg, 0.06 mmol) instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-benzylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the title compound was obtained as a pale yellow powder (18 mg, 72% yield).

Example 153

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-((3S,5S)-5-dimethylamino-carbonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

To a solution of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((3S,5S)-1-allyloxycarbonyl-5-dimethylaminocarbonyl-

pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (97 mg, 0.16 mmol) in THF (2 ml), acetic acid (30 μ l, 0.52 mmol), tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium (17 mg, 0.015 mmol) and tributyltin hydride
5 (8.0 mg, 0.26 mmol) were added under an argon gas stream at -28°C.

Three hours later, the reaction mixture was diluted with THF (1.9 ml) and subsequent to substitution by hydrogen gas under atmospheric pressure, 10%
10 palladium carbon in a 0.1 M phosphate buffer of pH 7.0 (2.6 ml) was added. Three hours and thirty minutes later, the catalyst was eliminated, THF was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was lyophilized. The lyophilizate was dissolved in water
15 and then subjected to high-performance liquid chromatography on a column (20 mm in diameter x 250 mm) packed with octadecylsilylated silica gel [gradient elution: water-acetonitrile (1 mM ammonium formate) (86:14 to 32:68, V/V). By lyophilization, the title
20 compound was obtained as a white solid (16 mg, 25% yield).

Physical data of the compounds obtained in Examples 51 to 153 are shown in Tables 27 to 62.

Table 27

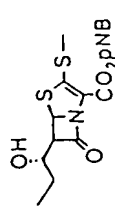
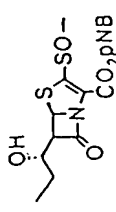
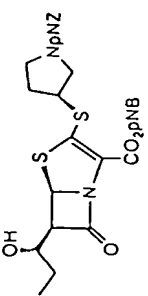
Example No.	Chemical Structure	I R (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
5 1		3520, 1780, 1684, 1522	(CDCl ₃) 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.9Hz), 5.76(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 5.47(2H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.21(2H, d, J=13.7Hz), 4.06-4.17(1H, m), 3.93(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.4Hz), 2.57(3H, s), 1.92-2.08(1H, m), 1.46-1.70(1H, m), 1.06(3H, t, J=7.5Hz)
5 2			(CDCl ₃) 1.06, 1.08(total 3H, t, J=7.5Hz), 1.6-1.7(1H, m), 1.9-2.0(1H, m), 1.96, 2.04(total 1H, d, J=5.2Hz), 2.96(3H, s), 4.02, 4.05(total 1H, dd, J=4.2Hz, 10.3Hz), 5.24, 5.25(total 1H, d, J=13.5Hz), 5.44, 5.45(total 1H, d, J=13.5Hz), 5.80, 5.94(total 1H, d, J=4.2Hz), 7.58, 7.61(total 2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.24(2H, d, J=8.8Hz)
5 3		3447, 1785, 1684, 1552	(CDCl ₃) 8.22(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.51(2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 5.78(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 5.47(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.60(2H, s), 5.20(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 4.07-4.18(1H, m), 3.87-4.00(2H, m), 3.45-3.71(4H, m), 2.32-2.48(1H, m), 1.94-2.15(2H, m), 1.50-1.70(1H, m), 1.07(3H, t, J=7.5Hz)

Table 28

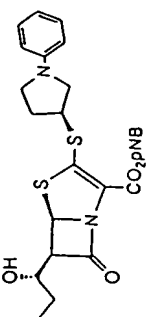
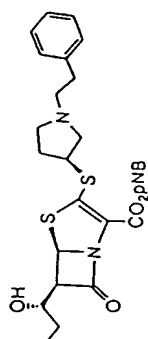
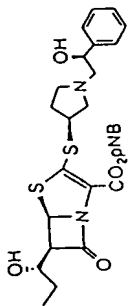
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
5 4		3500, 1785, 1684	(CDCl ₃) 8.20(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.60(1H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.60(1H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.23(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 6.73(1H, t, J=7.2Hz), 6.56(1H, d, J=8.2Hz), 5.80(0.5H, d, J=4.0Hz), 5.78(0.5H, d, J=4.0Hz), 5.46(0.5H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.45(0.5H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.21(0.5H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.20(0.5H, d, J=13.7Hz), 4.07-4.20 (1H, m), 3.99-4.07(1H, m), 3.96(0.5H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.5Hz), 3.95(0.5H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.5Hz), 3.31-3.56(4H, m), 2.46-2.61 (1H, m), 2.11-2.29(1H, m), 1.95-2.11(1H, m), 1.55-1.70(1H, m), 1.02-1.13(3H, m)
5 5		1696, 1790, 2812	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.61(1H, m), 1.88(1H, m), 1.99(1H, m), 2.39(1H, m), 2.61(1H, dd, J=6Hz, 10Hz), 2.66-2.82(6H, m), 3.23(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.82(1H, m), 3.94(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.12(1H, m), 5.21(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.76(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.19(3H, m), 7.28(2H, m), 7.61(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)
5 6		1607, 1691, 1789, 2890, 3460	(CDCl ₃) 1.07(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.58(1H, m), 1.91(1H, m), 1.99(1H, m), 2.42(1H, m), 2.56(1H, dd, J=3Hz, 12Hz), 2.64(1H, dd, J=2Hz, 8Hz), 2.71-2.81 (2H, m), 2.97(1H, m), 3.32(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.83(1H, m), 3.95 (1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.12(1H, m), 4.71(1H, dd, J=3Hz, 10Hz), 5.22 (1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.48(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.77(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.26-7.37(5H, m), 7.62(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.22(2H, d, J=9Hz)

Table 29

Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
5 7			(CDCl ₃) 1.07(3H, m), 1.59(1H, m), 1.88-2.10(2H, m), 2.43(1H, m), 2.55(1H, dd, J=3Hz, 12Hz), 2.72-2.93(4H, m), 3.18(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.85(1H, m), 3.95(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.10(1H, m), 4.71(1H, dd, J=3Hz, 10Hz), 5.21(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.78(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.28-7.37(5H, m), 7.61(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)
5 8		3422, 1782, 1617	(CDCl ₃) 8.22(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.55-7.66(4H, m), 7.38-7.56(3H, m), 5.75-5.87(1H, bs), 5.41-5.52(2H, m), 5.21(1H, d, J=14.1Hz), 4.17-4.26(1H, m), 4.05-4.17(1H, m), 3.35-4.05(5H, m), 2.30-2.55(1H, m), 1.90-2.12(1H, m), 1.32-1.55(1H, m), 1.06(3H, t, J=7.5Hz)
5 9		1695, 1710, 1790, 2800, 2958	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.61(1H, m), 1.84-1.92(1H, m), 1.94-2.04(1H, m), 2.14(3H, s), 2.37-2.46(1H, m), 2.61(1H, dd, J=6Hz, 10Hz), 2.68(1H, dd, J=9Hz, 14Hz), 2.81(1H, m), 3.33(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.38(2H, s), 3.85(1H, m), 3.94(1H, dd, J=3Hz, 10Hz), 4.12(1H, m), 5.20(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.75(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)

Table 30

Example No.	Chemical Structure	I R (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ p p m)
6 0		3400, 1782, 1690	(CDCl ₃) 8.21(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.96(2H, d, J=7.2Hz), 7.54-7.70(3H, m), 7.37-7.54(2H, m), 5.75(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.21(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 4.07-4.20(1H, m), 4.00(2H, s), 3.85-3.96(1H, m), 3.94(1H, dd, J=4.1Hz, 10.5Hz), 3.49(1H, dd, J=7.3Hz, 10.0Hz), 2.90-3.01(1H, m), 2.62-2.85(2H, m), 1.40-1.53(1H, m), 1.87-2.09(2H, m), 1.51-1.70(1H, m), 1.06(3H, t, J=7.5Hz)
6 1		1599, 1694, 1788, 2793, 3018	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.58(1H, m), 1.86-1.99(2H, m), 2.31(1H, m), 2.69(1H, m), 2.76(1H, m), 2.86-2.96(2H, m), 3.25(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.56(1H, m), 3.93(1H, m), 3.96(2H, s), 4.12(1H, m), 5.21(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.47(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.75(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.12(2H, m), 7.61(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.03(2H, m), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)
6 2		1607, 1694, 1790, 2969	(CDCl ₃) 1.07(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.63(1H, m), 1.86-2.00(2H, m), 2.30(1H, m), 2.40(3H, s), 2.67(1H, dd, J=6Hz, 10Hz), 2.74(1H, dd, J=8Hz, 16Hz), 2.92(1H, m), 3.28(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.53(1H, m), 3.97(2H, s), 4.02(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.16(1H, m), 5.21(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.75(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.25(2H, m), 7.61(2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.87(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)

Table 31

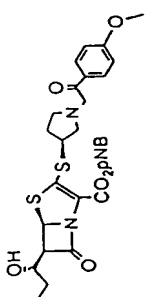
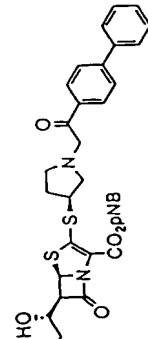
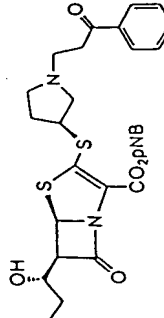
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
6 3		1602, 1690, 1792, 2962	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.59(1H, m), 1.89-2.01(2H, m), 2.46(1H, m), 2.68(1H, m), 2.73(1H, m), 2.96(1H, m), 3.49(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.93(1H, m), 3.96(2H, s), 4.13(1H, m), 5.21(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.86(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.75(1H, d, J=4Hz), 6.93(2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.96(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)
6 4		1604, 1690, 1786, 2940	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.61(1H, m), 1.90-2.04(2H, m), 2.34(1H, m), 2.72(1H, m), 2.79(1H, m), 2.95(1H, m), 3.31(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.59(1H, m), 3.94(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.04(2H, s), 4.10(1H, m), 5.21(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.76(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.38-7.49(3H, m), 7.60-7.72(6H, m), 8.06(2H, d, J=8Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)
6 5		1608, 1685, 1791, 2362, 2941	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.60(1H, m), 1.86(1H, m), 1.99(1H, m), 2.37(1H, m), 2.66(1H, dd, J=5Hz, 10Hz), 2.70(2H, t, J=7Hz), 2.95(2H, m), 3.18(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.81(1H, m), 3.93(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.12(1H, m), 5.20(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.75(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.47(2H, d, J= 7Hz), 7.54-7.62(3H, m), 7.96(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)

Table 32

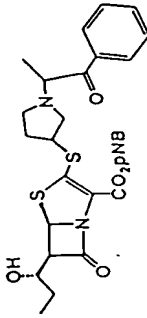
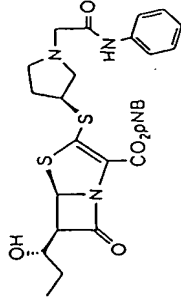
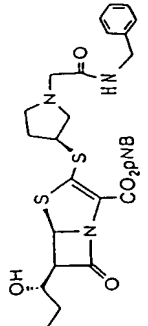
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
6 6		1654, 1684, 1780, 2950	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.38(3H, d, J=7Hz), 1.71-2.04(3H, m), 2.40-2.58(1H, m), 2.59-2.87(3H, m), 3.41(1H, m), 3.85(1H, m), 3.29(1H, m), 4.06-4.15(2H, m), 5.20(1H, m), 5.46(1H, m), 5.73(1H, d, J=6Hz), 7.40-7.49(2H, m), 7.53-7.63(3H, m), 8.06(2H, m), 8.20(2H, m)
6 7		1602, 1685, 1791, 2822, 3336	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.65(1H, m), 1.98(2H, m), 2.40-2.51(1H, m), 2.62-2.71(2H, m), 3.05(2H, m), 3.33(2H, dd, J=17Hz, 36Hz), 3.86-3.95(2H, m), 4.08-4.15(1H, m), 5.20(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.49(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.75(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.10(1H, m), 7.30(2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.60(4H, d, J=7Hz), 8.22(2H, d, J=9Hz)
6 8		1608, 1674, 1790, 2360, 2965, 3388	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.60(1H, m), 1.86(1H, m), 1.96(1H, m), 2.37(1H, m), 2.61(1H, m), 2.83-2.92(2H, m), 3.06(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.24(2H, d, J=4Hz), 3.79(1H, m), 3.95(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.08(1H, m), 4.47(2H, m), 5.17(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.45(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.74(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.27-7.39(5H, m), 7.60(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)

Table 33

Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
69		1604, 1710, 1788, 2358, 2936, 3023	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.59(1H, m), 1.87(1H, m), 1.98(1H, m), 2.37(1H, m), 2.58(1H, m), 2.66-2.84(4H, m), 3.05-3.22(1H, m), 3.79(1H, m), 3.93(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.11(1H, m), 4.68(1H, m), 5.20(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.73(1H, m), 7.45(2H, d, J=7Hz), 7.59-7.65(3H, m), 7.76(1H, d, J=8Hz), 8.21(1H, d, J=9Hz)
70		1604, 1684, 1787, 2800, 2962	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, m), 1.60(1H, m), 1.87-2.02(2H, m), 2.14-2.20(1H, m), 2.25-2.32(2H, m), 2.44-2.58(3H, m), 2.72-2.84(1H, m), 2.93-3.03(1H, m), 3.20-3.40(1H, m), 3.59(1H, m), 3.76(1H, m), 3.94(1H, m), 4.11(1H, m), 5.20(1H, m), 5.46(1H, m), 5.72(1H, m), 7.40(2H, m), 7.50(1H, m), 7.61(2H, m), 8.01(1H, d, J=8Hz), 8.21(2H, m)
71		1602, 1682, 1788, 2950, 3035	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.68(1H, m), 1.75-1.90(3H, m), 1.96(1H, m), 2.10-2.47(4H, m), 2.50-2.60(1H, m), 2.68-2.95(2H, m), 3.34(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.45(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 4Hz), 3.60-3.80(1H, m), 3.93(1H, m), 4.09(1H, m), 5.20(1H, m), 5.46(1H, m), 5.72(1H, m), 7.22(1H, dd, J=8Hz, 8Hz), 7.33-7.47(3H, m), 7.62(2H, m), 8.21(2H, m)

Table 34

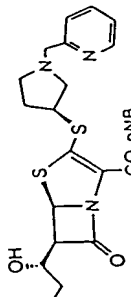
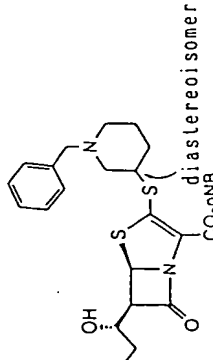
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
7 2		3290, 1792, 1676	(CDCl ₃) 8.55(1H, d, J=5.1Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.66(1H, t, J=7.6Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.38(1H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.14-7.21(1H, m), 5.73(1H, d, J=3.9Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.20(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 4.08-4.17(1H, m), 3.92(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.5Hz), 3.78-3.90(1H, m), 3.80(1H, d, J=2.9Hz), 3.25(1H, dd, J=7.3Hz, 10.2Hz), 2.56(1H, t, J=7.0Hz), 2.67(1H, dd, J=5.7Hz, 10.2Hz), 2.35-2.49(1H, m), 1.95-2.05(1H, m), 1.85-1.95(1H, m), 1.49-1.67(1H, m), 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)
7 3			(Isomer A) (CDCl ₃) 1.05(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.7(2H, m), 1.7-1.85(3H, m), 1.95-2.1(2H, m), 2.2-2.3(1H, m), 2.85-3.0(2H, m), 3.1-3.3(2H, m), 3.36(1H, d, J=13.0Hz), 3.92(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.3Hz), 4.02(1H, d, J=13.0Hz), 4.05-4.15(1H, m), 5.22(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.48(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.71(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.2-7.35(5H, m), 7.62(2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.19(2H, d, J=8.5Hz) (Isomer B) (CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.65(2H, m), 1.65-1.8(3H, m), 1.9-2.1(2H, m), 2.2-2.3(1H, m), 2.85-3.0(2H, m), 3.1-3.3(2H, m), 3.39(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 3.91(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.3Hz), 4.02(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 4.05-4.15(1H, m), 5.22(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.48(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.69(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.2-7.35(5H, m), 7.62(2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.19(2H, d, J=8.5Hz)

Table 35

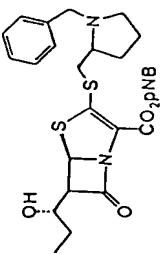
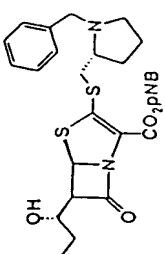
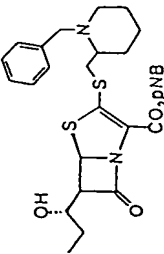
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
7 4			(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.85(5H, m), 1.95-2.1(2H, m), 2.2-2.3(1H, m), 2.85-3.0(2H, m), 3.11(1H, dd, J=7.3Hz, 12.1Hz), 3.29(1H, dd, J=2.9Hz, 12.1Hz), 3.34(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 3.93(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.4Hz), 4.03(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 4.1-4.15(1H, m), 5.22(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.49(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.72(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.2-7.4(5H, m), 7.63(2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.20(2H, d, J=8.5Hz)
7 5			(CDCl ₃) 1.07(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.8(5H, m), 1.95-2.1(2H, m), 2.2-2.3(1H, m), 2.85-3.0(2H, m), 3.19(1H, d, J=2.8Hz), 3.20(1H, s), 3.38(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 3.92(1H, dd, J=3.9Hz, 10.5Hz), 4.02(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 4.05-4.15(1H, m), 5.22(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.48(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.70(1H, d, J=3.9Hz), 7.2-7.4(5H, m), 7.62(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.20(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)
7 6			(CDCl ₃) 1.05, 1.06(total 3H, t, J=7.3Hz), 1.35-1.8(6H, m), 1.95-2.15(2H, m), 2.7-2.8(3H, m), 3.2-3.45(3H, m), 3.85-3.95(1H, m), 3.95-4.05(1H, m), 4.05-4.15(1H, m), 5.22(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.48, 5.49(total 1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.69, 5.70(total 1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.2-7.4(5H, m), 7.63(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 8.20(2H, d, J=8.6Hz)

Table 36

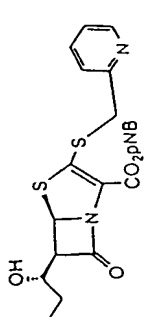
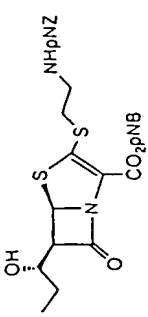
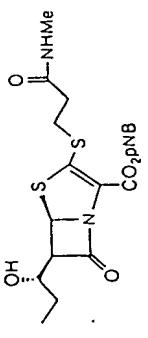
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
77		3310, 1790, 1730, 1679	(CDCl ₃) 8.58(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.57-7.75(1H, m), 7.60(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.40(1H, d, J=7.7Hz), 7.17-7.30(1H, m), 5.73(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 5.47(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.20(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 4.44(1H, d, J=13.5Hz), 4.35(1H, d, J=13.5Hz), 3.96-4.07(1H, m), 3.93(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.3Hz), 1.90-2.05(1H, m), 1.50-1.67(1H, m), 1.05(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)
78		3385, 1780, 1700, 1521	(CDCl ₃) 8.22(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.50(2H, d, J=8.3Hz), 5.72(1H, d, J=3.9Hz), 5.47(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.12-5.29(3H, m), 4.05-4.19(1H, m), 3.94(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.5Hz), 3.49-3.65(2H, m), 3.18-3.30(1H, m), 3.07-3.18(1H, m), 1.92-2.05(1H, m), 1.45-1.68(1H, m), 1.06(3H, t, J=7.5Hz)
79		1608, 1680, 1789, 2361, 2944, 3016, 3640	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.58(1H, m), 1.91-2.01(1H, m), 2.58(2H, t, J=7Hz), 2.82(3H, d, J=5Hz), 3.24-3.39(2H, m), 3.94(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.12(1H, m), 5.20(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.75(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.60(1H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(1H, d, J=9Hz)

Table 37

Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
80		1603, 1696, 1790, 3029	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.59(1H, m), 1.92-2.00(1H, m), 2.78(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.31-3.47(2H, m), 3.94(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.12(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 14Hz), 5.20(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.45(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.74(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.12(1H, d, J=7Hz), 7.33(2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.49(2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.59(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.19(2H, d, J=9Hz)
81		1785, 1650, 1522	(CDCl ₃) 8.21(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.60(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 5.72(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 5.45(2H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.23(2H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.43(2H, d, J=5.9Hz), 4.30-4.40(1H, m), 4.08-4.17(1H, m), 3.22-3.47(2H, m), 2.56-2.69 (2H, m), 1.72-1.89(1H, m), 1.49-1.62(1H, m), 0.98(3H, t, J=7.3Hz), 0.87(9H, s), 0.11(3H, s), 0.10(3H, s)
82			(CDCl ₃) 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.60(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.21-7.41(5H, m), 5.74 (1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=13.4Hz), 5.21(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 4.45(1H, d, J=5.5Hz), 4.08-4.18(1H, m), 3.94(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.3Hz), 3.35-3.45(1H, m), 3.24-3.35(1H, m), 2.63(2H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.90- 2.08(1H, m), 1.58-1.79(1H, m), 1.26(2H, t, J=7.1Hz), 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)

Table 38

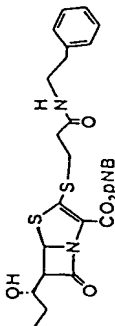
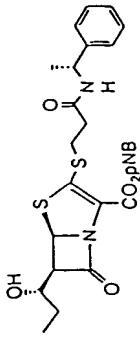
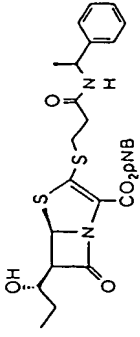
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
8 3		3400, 1784, 1654, 1522, 1330, 1118	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.55-1.65(m, 1H), 1.95-2.05(m, 1H), 2.53(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.82(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 3.20-3.40(m, 2H), 3.53(q, J=6Hz, 2H), 3.94(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.10-4.18(m, 1H), 5.20(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.73(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.74(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.18(d, J=8Hz, 2H), 7.23(t, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.30(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 7.60(d, J=9Hz, 2H), 8.20(d, J=9Hz, 2H)
8 4		1607, 1678, 1787, 2360, 2986, 3432	(CDCl ₃) 1.04(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.49(3H, d, J=7Hz), 1.56(1H, m), 1.70-2.05(1H, m), 2.40(1H, d, J=6Hz), 2.57(2H, m), 3.26(2H, m), 3.93(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.03(1H, m), 5.10(1H, quint., J=7Hz), 5.20(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.47(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.73(1H, d, J=4Hz), 5.95(1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.23-7.36(5H, m), 7.61(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)
8 5		1608, 1674, 1786, 2792, 3433	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.48(3H, d, J=7Hz), 1.56(1H, m), 1.96(1H, m), 2.57(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.28(2H, dt, J=5Hz, 7Hz), 3.92(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.09(1H, m), 5.10(1H, quint., J=7Hz), 5.20(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.44(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.71(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.93(1H, d, J=7Hz), 7.27-7.32(5H, m), 7.60(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.20(2H, d, J=7Hz)

Table 39

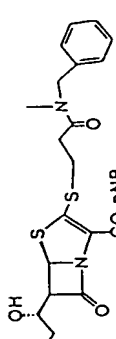
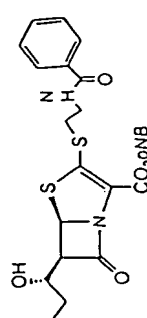
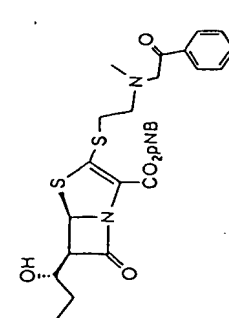
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
8 6		3420, 1790, 1694, 1635, 1340	(CDCl ₃) 1.00-1.03(m, 3H), 1.55-1.70(m, 1H), 1.90-2.05(m, 1H), 2.75-2.85(m, 2H), 2.91, 2.98(s, total 3H), 3.23-3.45(m, 2H), 3.87-3.97(m, 1H), 4.10-4.22(m, 1H), 4.52, 4.58(s, total 2H), 5.17-5.25(m, 1H), 5.40-5.50(m, 1H), 5.65, 5.76(each d, J=4Hz, total 1H), 7.10-7.40(m, 5H), 7.55-7.62(m, 2H), 8.20-8.25(m, 2H)
8 7		3370, 1786, 1688	(CDCl ₃) 8.21(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.76(2H, d, J=7.1Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.53(1H, t, J=7.3Hz), 7.44(2H, t, J=7.7Hz), 6.50-6.62(1H, m), 5.69(1H, d, J=3.6Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.21(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 3.95-4.05(1H, m), 3.92(1H, dd, J=3.8Hz, 10.5Hz), 3.68-3.88(2H, m), 3.19-3.39(2H, m), 1.84-1.99(1H, m), 1.45-1.70(1H, m), 1.01(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)
8 8		1608, 1694, 1787, 2969	(CDCl ₃) 1.05(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.59(1H, m), 1.97(1H, m), 2.47(3H, s), 2.88(2H, m), 3.16(2H, m), 3.92(1H, m), 3.94(2H, s), 4.09(1H, m), 5.20(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.72(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.46(2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.56(1H, d, J=7Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.97(2H, d, J=7Hz), 8.20(2H, d, J=9Hz)

Table 40

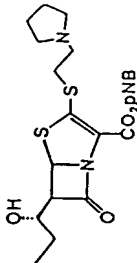
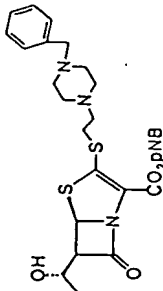
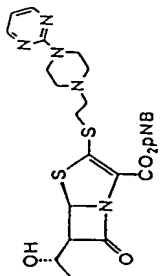
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
89			(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.65(1H, m), 1.75-1.85(4H, m), 1.95-2.05(1H, m), 2.5-2.65(4H, m), 2.75-2.9(3H, m), 3.09-3.16(1H, m), 3.18-3.24(1H, m), 3.93(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.4Hz), 4.1-4.2(1H, m), 5.21(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.47(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.74(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.6Hz)
90			(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.7(2H, m), 1.95-2.05(1H, m), 2.47(4H, bs), 2.51(4H, bs), 2.65-2.75(2H, m), 3.07-3.14(1H, m), 3.15-3.22(1H, m), 3.50(2H, s), 3.92(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.4Hz), 4.1-4.15(1H, m), 5.21(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.47(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.73(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.27-7.31(5H, m), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.6Hz)
91			(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.65(1H, m), 1.71(1H, d, J=4.9Hz), 1.95-2.05(1H, m), 2.55(4H, t, J=5.0Hz), 2.7-2.8(2H, m), 3.13-3.19(1H, m), 3.21-3.28(1H, m), 3.83(4H, t, J=5.0Hz), 3.94(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.5Hz), 4.1-4.2(1H, m), 5.21(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.48(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.76(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 6.49(1H, t, J=4.8Hz), 7.62(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.22(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.30(2H, d, J=4.8Hz)

Table 41

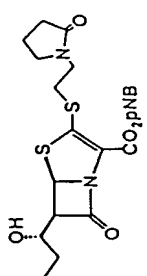
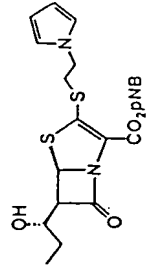
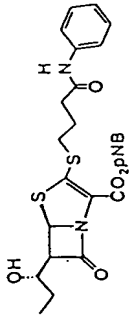
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
9 2			(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.56-1.68(1H, m), 1.95-2.01(1H, m), 2.03-2.08(3H, m), 2.37(2H, t, J=8.1Hz), 3.1-3.17(1H, m), 3.19-3.26(1H, m), 3.46(2H, t, J=7.1Hz), 3.52-3.58(1H, m), 3.63-3.7(1H, m), 3.95(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.3Hz), 4.1-4.2(1H, m), 5.21(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.76(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.22(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)
9 3			(CDCl ₃) 1.07(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.63(1H, m), 1.68(1H, d, J=5.6Hz), 1.95-2.01(1H, m), 3.23-3.3(1H, m), 3.35-3.42(1H, m), 3.93(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.3Hz), 4.07-4.12(1H, m), 4.21(2H, t, J=6.8Hz), 5.21(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.47(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.71(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 6.16(2H, t, J=2.1Hz), 6.67(2H, t, J=2.1Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.22(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)
9 4		3360, 1780, 1684, 1522, 1330	(CDCl ₃) 1.04(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.70(m, 1H), 1.90-2.03(m, 1H), 2.15-2.25(m, 2H), 2.50-2.60(m, 2H), 3.05-3.25(m, 2H), 3.93(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.05-4.15(m, 2H), 5.20(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.43(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.72(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.12(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.32(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 7.49(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 7.60(d, J=8Hz, 2H), 8.21(d, J=8Hz, 2H)

Table 42

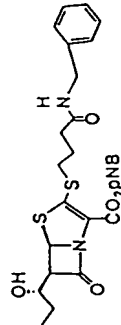
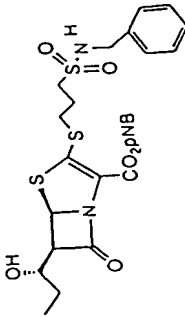
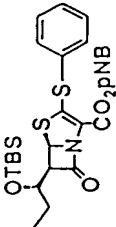
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
9 5		3370, 1781, 1654, 1329	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.50-1.60(m, 1H), 1.90-2.00(m, 1H), 2.05-2.15(m, 2H), 2.30-2.40(m, 2H), 3.00-3.15(m, 2H), 3.93(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.10-4.15(m, 1H), 4.43(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 5.20(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.45(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.72(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.35(m, 5H), 7.60(d, J=8Hz, 2H), 8.20(d, J=8Hz, 2H)
9 6		1608, 1691, 1790, 2361, 2929, 3030	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=8Hz), 1.55-1.63(1H, m), 1.94-2.00(1H, m), 2.21(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.05(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.12(2H, m), 3.94(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.12(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 14Hz), 4.31(2H, d, J=6Hz), 5.21(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.74(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.34(5H, m), 7.61(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)
9 7			(CDCl ₃) 0.02(6H, s), 0.74(s, 9H), 0.94(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.7-1.9(m, 2H), 4.01(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.2-4.3(m, 1H), 5.24(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.52(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.52(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 7.3-7.5(m, 5H), 7.65(d, J=11Hz, 2H), 8.25(d, J=11Hz, 2H)

Table 43

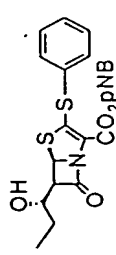
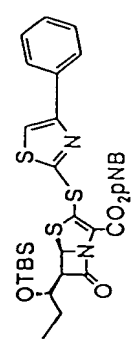
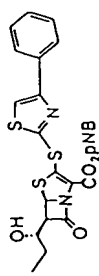
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
98		3415, 1784, 1684	(CDCl ₃) 8.23(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.65(2H, d, J=8.8Hz), 7.64(2H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.40(3H, t, J=8.0Hz), 5.60(1H, d, J=4Hz), 5.52(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.26(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 3.99-4.08(1H, m), 3.86(1H, dd, J=4.1Hz, 10.5Hz), 1.89-2.01(1H, m), 1.45-1.64(1H, m), 1.02(3H, t, J=7.5Hz)
99			(CDCl ₃) -0.14(3H, s), 0.01(3H, s), 0.70(9H, s), 0.95(3H, t, J=7.5Hz), 1.7-1.9(2H, m), 4.05(1H, dd, J=4.1Hz, 9.8Hz), 4.3-4.35(1H, m), 5.28(1H, d, J=14.0Hz), 5.51(1H, d, J=14.0Hz), 5.61(1H, d, J=4.1Hz), 7.35-7.5(3H, m), 7.63(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.66(1H, s), 7.89(2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.24(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)
100			(CDCl ₃) 1.03(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.6-1.7(1H, m), 1.77(1H, d, J=10.8Hz), 1.9-2.0(1H, m), 3.91(1H, dd, J=4.1Hz, 10.3Hz), 4.1-4.2(1H, m), 5.28(1H, d, J=13.6Hz), 5.51(1H, d, J=13.6Hz), 5.68(1H, d, J=4.1Hz), 7.35-7.5(3H, m), 7.64(2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.69(1H, s), 7.91(2H, d, J=8.4Hz), 8.24(2H, d, J=8.5Hz)

Table 44

Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
101			(CDCl ₃) 0.12(3H, s), 0.12(3H, s), 0.88(9H, s), 0.99(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.75-1.9 (1H, m), 1.95-2.05(1H, m), 2.65-2.8(1H, m), 2.98(3H, s), 3.10(3H, s), 3.5-3.6(1H, m), 3.7-3.85(1H, m), 4.1-4.15(1H, m), 4.25-4.4(2H, m), 4.5-4.7(2H, m), 4.7-4.8(1H, m), 5.15-5.35(3H, m), 5.45(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.75(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 5.8-6.0(1H, m), 7.60(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.22(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)
102			(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.75(1H, m), 1.95-2.1(1H, m), 2.7-2.8 (1H, m), 2.98(3H, s), 3.11(3H, s), 3.54(1H, t, J=10.2Hz), 3.7-3.85(1H, m), 3.95(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.2Hz), 4.1-4.2(1H, m), 4.25-4.4(1H, m), 4.5-4.7(2H, m), 4.7-4.8(1H, m), 5.15-5.35(3H, m), 5.45(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.78(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 5.85-6.0(1H, m), 7.60(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 8.22(2H, d, J=8.6Hz)
103			(D ₂ O) 5.81, 5.82(1H, each d, each J=3.6Hz), 4.05-4.25(3H, m), 3.99(1H, dd, J=6.4Hz, 12.3Hz), 3.75-3.95(3H, m), 3.54-3.75(2H, m), 2.47-2.62(1H, m), 2.32-2.29(3H, d, J=4.2Hz), 2.10-2.26(1H, m), 1.80-1.95(1H, m), 1.50-1.67(1H, m), 1.00(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)

Table 45

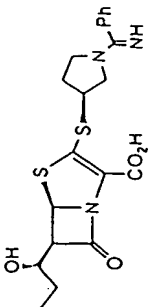
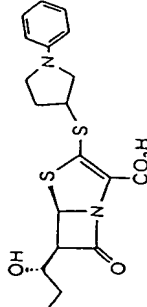
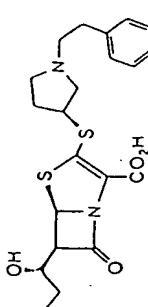
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
104		3387, 1766, 1606, 1378	(D ₂ O) 0.9-1.05(m, 3H), 1.42-1.62(m, 1H), 1.75-1.95(m, 1H), 2.00-2.17(m, 0.3H), 2.20-2.35(m, 0.7H), 2.35-2.50(m, 0.3H), 2.55-2.75(m, 0.7H), 3.60-4.35(m, 8H), 5.48(d, J=4Hz, 0.7H), 5.85(d, J=4Hz, 0.3H), 7.50-7.80(m, 5H)
105		3450, 1768, 1599, 1507, 1370	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.60(m, 1H), 1.80-1.95(m, 1H), 2.05-2.25(m, 1H), 2.50-2.65(m, 1H), 3.30-3.50(m, 4H), 3.70-3.85(m, 1H), 3.90-4.15(m, 2H), 5.78-5.82(m, 1H), 6.64(d, J=8Hz, 2H), 6.72(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.24(t, J=7Hz, 2H)
106		1765, 1592, 1376	(CD ₃ OD) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.60(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 1.95-2.10(m, 1H), 2.50-2.60(m, 1H), 3.00-3.10(m, 2H), 3.20-3.45(m, 4H), 3.45-3.60(m, 2H), 3.90-4.10(m, 3H), 5.68(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.40(m, 5H)

Table 46

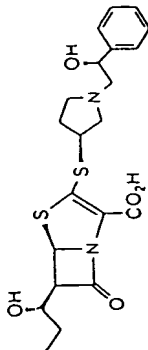
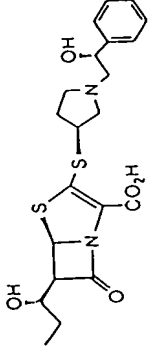
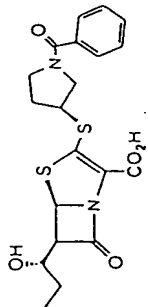
Example No.	Chemical Structure	I R (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
107		3360, 1764, 1577, 1376	(CD ₃ OD) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.55(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 2.05-2.12(m, 1H), 2.52-2.62(m, 1H), 3.35-3.45(m, 3H), 3.53-3.65(m, 2H), 3.75-3.85(m, 1H), 3.90(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 3.93-4.02(m, 1H), 4.05-4.52(m, 1H), 5.00-5.05(m, 1H), 5.71(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.31(d, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.38(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.44(d, J=7Hz, 1H)
108		3350, 1762, 1582, 1381	(CD ₃ OD) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.58(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 2.00-2.10(m, 1H), 2.50-2.60(m, 1H), 3.20-3.45(m, 4H), 3.45-3.55(m, 1H), 3.65-3.75(m, 1H), 3.89(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 3.95-4.00(m, 1H), 4.00-4.08(m, 1H), 4.97(dd, J=10Hz, 3Hz, 1H), 5.69(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.32(m, 1H), 7.37(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 7.43(d, J=7Hz, 2H)
109		3430, 1782, 1612, 1436	(CD ₃ OD) 0.98-1.03(m, 3H), 1.45-1.60(m, 1H), 1.80-1.98(m, 1H), 2.00-2.15(m, 1H), 2.40-2.55(m, 1H), 3.55-4.20(m, 7H), 5.60, 5.80(bs, total 1H), 7.40-7.55(m, 5H)

Table 47

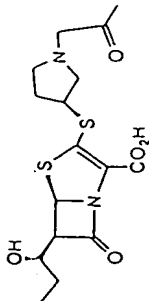
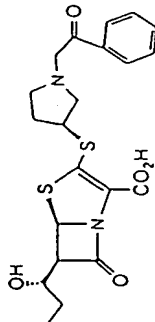
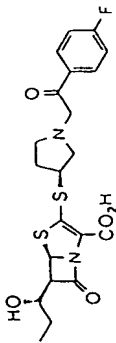
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
110		3400, 1762, 1580, 1375	(CD ₃ OD) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.55(m, 1H), 1.85-2.03(m, 2H), 2.16(s, 3H), 2.40-2.50(m, 1H), 3.04-3.18(m, 3H), 3.45-3.55(m, 1H), 3.89(s, 2H), 3.90-4.00(m, 3H), 5.72(d, J=4Hz, 1H)
111		3430, 1772, 1694, 1595, 1376	(CD ₃ OD) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.50-1.60(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 1.95-2.05(m, 1H), 2.50-2.60(m, 1H), 3.20-3.30(3H, m), 3.62-3.70(m, 1H), 3.90-4.08(m, 3H), 4.58(s, 2H), 5.72(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.53(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 7.66(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 8.00(d, J=7Hz, 2H)
112		3400, 1768, 1600, 1377, 1237	(CD ₃ OD) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.58(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 1.95-2.05(m, 1H), 2.45-2.60(m, 1H), 3.15-3.40(m, 3H), 3.60-3.70(m, 1H), 3.90-4.00(m, 2H), 4.00-4.08(m, 1H), 4.53(s, 2H), 5.72(d, J=5Hz, 2H), 7.26(t, J=9Hz, 2H), 8.09(dd, J=12Hz, 5Hz, 2H)

Table 48

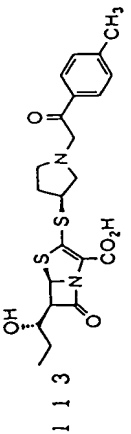
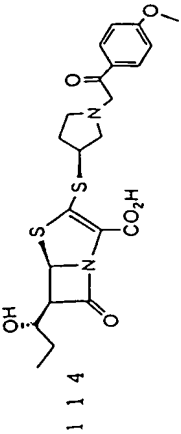
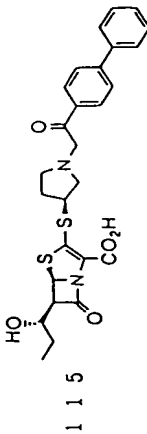
Example No.	Chemical Structure	I R (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ p p m)
113		3410, 1770, 1605, 1376	(CD ₃ OD) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.55(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 1.97-2.05(m, 1H), 2.42(s, 3H), 2.47-2.57(m, 1H), 3.20-3.35(m, 2H), 3.65-3.72(m, 1H), 3.90-4.08(m, 4H), 4.57(s, 2H), 5.71(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.35(d, J=8Hz, 2H), 7.90(d, J=8Hz, 2H)
114		3450, 1772, 1600, 1378	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.42-1.55(m, 1H), 1.82-1.95(m, 1H), 1.95-2.10(m, 1H), 2.45-2.65(m, 1H), 3.20-3.45(m, 4H), 3.74(dd, J=12Hz, 7Hz, 1H), 3.89(s, 3H), 3.90-3.95(m, 2H), 4.00-4.10(m, 1H), 4.66(s, 2H), 5.71(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.05(d, J=9Hz, 2H), 8.00(d, J=9Hz, 2H)
115		3394, 1770, 1688, 1604, 1373	(CD ₃ OD) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.57(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 1.95-2.05(m, 1H), 2.50-2.58(m, 1H), 3.12-3.18(m, 1H), 3.2-3.3(bs, 1H), 3.62-3.70(m, 1H), 3.90-4.08(m, 3H), 4.54(s, 2H), 5.71(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.43(q, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.48(t, J=8Hz, 2H), 7.69(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 7.79(d, J=8Hz, 2H), 8.09(d, J=8Hz, 2H)

Table 49

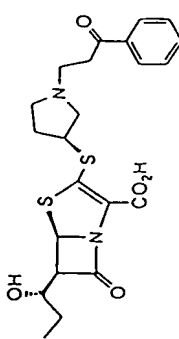
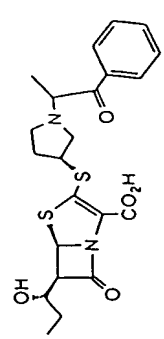
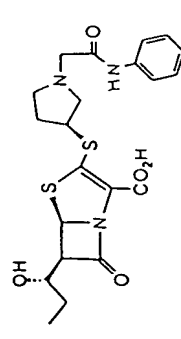
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
116		3390, 1765, 1682, 1581, 1378	(CD ₃ OD) 1.01(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.55(m, 1H), 1.80-2.05(m, 2H), 2.45-2.55(m, 1H), 3.1-3.7(m, 8H), 3.87(dd, J=10Hz, 4H), 3.90-4.05(m, 2H), 5.67(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.51(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 7.61(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 8.01(d, J=7Hz, 2H)
117		3400, 1772, 1590, 1375	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.49(d, 3H, J=6Hz), 1.45-1.55(m, 1H), 1.85-2.10(m, 2H), 2.45-2.55(m, 1H), 3.05-3.25(m, 2H), 3.50-3.60, 3.65-3.75(total 1H, m), 3.87-4.05(m, 3H), 5.69, 5.71(d, each J=3Hz, total 1H), 7.55-7.60(m, 2H), 7.67(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 8.05-8.10(m, 2H)
118		3490, 1769, 1600, 1558, 1380	(CD ₃ OD-CD ₃ CO ₂ D-D ₂ O) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.40-1.60(m, 1H), 1.80-2.10(m, 2H), 2.5-2.6(m, 1H), 3.15-3.4(m, 3H), 3.60(dd, J=9Hz, 6Hz, 1H), 3.90(ABq, J=30Hz, 18Hz, 2H), 3.92-4.00(m, 2H), 4.03-4.14(m, 1H), 5.76(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.12(t, J=9Hz, 1H), 7.33(t, J=9Hz, 2H), 7.57(dd, J=9Hz, 1Hz, 2H)

Table 50

Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
119		3320, 1768, 1682, 1581, 1377	(CD ₃ OD) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.57(m, 1H), 1.82-1.95(m, 2H), 2.37-2.50(m, 1H), 2.80-2.87(m, 1H), 2.94(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 2.97-3.05(m, 1H), 3.23(dd, J=10Hz, 7Hz, 1H), 3.40(ABq, J=25Hz, 15Hz, 2H), 3.85-3.97(m, 3H), 4.40(ABq, J=23Hz, 15Hz, 2H), 5.70(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.2-7.35(m, 5H)
120		1764, 1720, 1381, 1284	(Isomer A) (CD ₃ OD-CD ₃ CO ₂ D-D ₂ O) 1.01(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.50-1.60(m, 1H), 1.80-1.90(m, 1H), 2.10-2.20(m, 1H), 2.60-2.73(m, 1H), 3.03(dd, J=9Hz, 2Hz, 1H), 3.50-3.70(m, 2H), 3.60-3.70(m, 1H), 3.92-4.02(m, 2H), 4.07(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 5.40(br. d, J=5Hz, 1H), 5.80(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.76(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.88-8.00(m, 3H)
		1763, 1724, 1373, 1284	(Isomer B) (CD ₃ OD-CD ₃ CO ₂ D-D ₂ O) 1.01(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.50-1.60(m, 1H), 1.80-1.92(m, 1H), 2.10-2.20(m, 1H), 2.65-2.75(m, 1H), 3.00-3.10(m, 1H), 3.42-3.52(m, 2H), 3.60-3.70(m, 1H), 3.90-4.00(m, 2H), 4.05(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 5.38(br. d, 1H), 5.80(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.75(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.88-7.98(m, 3H)

Table 51

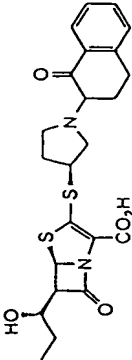
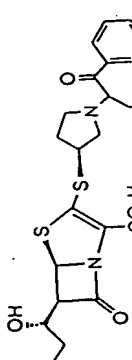
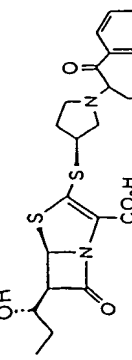
Example No.	Chemical Structure	I R (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
121		1775, 1370	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.57(m, 1H), 1.75-1.95(m, 2H), 2.15-2.25(m, 1H), 2.30-2.45(m, 2H), 2.50-2.60(m, 2H), 2.85-3.05(m, 3H), 3.40-3.50(m, 1H), 3.65-3.70(m, 1H), 3.8-4.0(m, 2H), 5.70-5.75(m, 1H), 7.45(t, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.50(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.58(t, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.95(d, J=8Hz, 1H)
122		3440, 1772, 1560, 1380	(Isomer A) (CD ₃ OD) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.34-1.50(m, 2H), 1.72-2.0(m, 4H), 3.20-3.45(m, 3H), 2.70-2.90(m, 4H), 3.16(dd, J=11Hz, 7Hz, 1H), 3.8-3.9(m, 1H), 3.9-4.0(bs, 3H), 5.7(bs, 1H), 7.3-7.55(m, 4H)
122		1772, 1558, 1374	(Isomer B) (CD ₃ OD) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.34-1.60(m, 2H), 1.75-1.95(m, 4H), 2.2-2.4(m, 3H), 2.65-2.90(m, 4H), 3.40-3.50(m, 1H), 3.85-3.95(bs, 3H), 3.95-4.05(m, 1H), 5.70(bs, 1H), 7.3-7.55(m, 4H)

Table 52

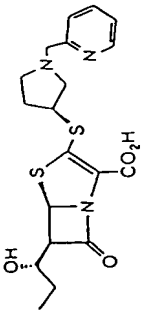
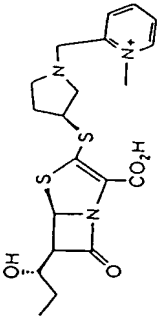
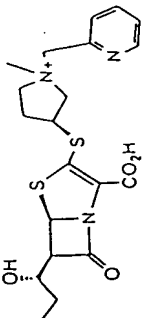
Example No.	Chemical Structure	I R (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ p p m)
1 2 3		3400, 1769, 1672, 1376	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.43-1.57(m, 1H), 1.82-1.95(m, 1H), 2.00-2.12(m, 1H), 2.52-2.62(m, 1H), 3.30-3.42(m, 3H), 3.62-3.72(m, 1H), 3.90-3.98(m, 2H), 4.05-4.12(m, 1H), 4.34(s, 2H), 5.71(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.39(t, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.49(d, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.86(dt, J=8Hz, 2H, 1H), 8.60(d, J=5Hz, 1H)
1 2 4		3380, 1762, 1580, 1360	(CD ₃ OD) 1.01(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.42-1.58(m, 1H), 1.77-1.95(m, 2H), 2.35-2.45(m, 1H), 2.66(q, J=8Hz, 1H), 2.85-2.92(m, 1H), 2.92-3.05(m, 2H), 3.83(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 2H), 3.90-4.00(m, 1H), 4.41(s, 3H), 5.58(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.93(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 8.20(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.54(t, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.86(d, J=6Hz, 1H)
1 2 4		3400, 1762, 1586, 1375	(CD ₃ OD) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.57(m, 1H), 1.85-1.97(m, 1H), 2.20-2.30(m, 1H), 2.70-2.85(m, 1H), 3.25(s, 3H), 3.67-3.85(m, 2H), 3.87-4.05(m, 3H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.42-4.50(m, 1H), 4.67(ABq, J=17Hz, 3Hz, 2H), 5.70(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.52(dd, J=8Hz, 5Hz, 1H), 7.63(d, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.95(dt, J=8Hz, 2Hz, 1H), 8.72(d, J=4Hz, 1H)

Table 53

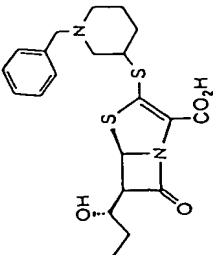
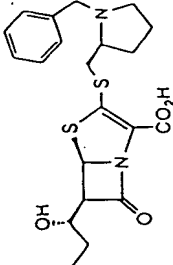
Example No.	Chemical Structure	I R (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ p p m)
1 2 5		3400, 1772, 1593, 1376	(Isomer A) (CD ₃ OD-D ₂ O) 1.05(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.55-1.65(m, 1H), 1.85-2.30(m, 6H), 2.42-2.55(m, 1H), 3.10-3.50(m, 5H), 3.55-3.72(m, 1H), 3.80-4.00(m, 2H), 4.08(dd, J=10Hz, 4H, 1H), 4.40(ABq, J=33Hz, 14Hz, 2H), 5.72(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.55(m, 5H)
			(Isomer B) (CD ₃ OD-D ₂ O) 7.40-7.60(5H, m), 5.64(1H, d, J=3.5Hz), 4.45, 4.34(each 1H, d, J=12.9Hz), 4.05-4.20(1H, m), 4.04(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.4Hz), 3.87-4.06(1H, m), 3.58-3.72(1H, m), 3.37-3.50(1H, m), 3.21-3.36(1H, m), 2.99-3.12(1H, m), 2.42-2.62(1H, m), 2.03-2.32(2H, m), 1.89-2.01(1H, m), 1.71-1.89(1H, m), 1.42-1.60(1H, m), 0.97(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)
1 2 6		3426, 1769, 1578, 1377	(D ₂ O-CD ₃ OD) 7.53(2H, d, J=3.5Hz), 7.45(3H, s), 5.74(1H, d, J=3.8Hz), 4.49(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 4.34(1H, d, J=13.1Hz), 4.09(1H, dd, J=3.9Hz, 10.5Hz), 3.94-4.05(1H, m), 3.84-3.94(1H, m), 3.62-3.75(1H, m), 3.40-3.51(1H, m), 3.13-3.34(2H, m), 2.45-2.59(1H, m), 2.20-2.31(1H, m), 2.10-2.20(1H, m), 1.97-2.10(1H, m), 1.84-1.97(1H, m), 1.55-1.70(1H, m), 1.05(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)

Table 54

Example No.	Chemical Structure	I R (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ p p m)
127		3404, 1770, 1586, 1376	(D ₂ O-MeOD) 7.41-7.60(5H, m), 5.72(1H, d, J=3.4Hz), 4.50(1H, d, J=12.9Hz), 4.31(1H, d, J=13.4Hz), 4.13-4.28(1H, m), 4.09(1H, dd, J=3.5Hz, 9.9Hz), 3.91-4.03(1H, m), 3.61-3.77(1H, m), 3.40-3.54(1H, m), 3.24-3.40(1H, m), 3.05(1H, dd, J=10.9Hz, 15.8Hz), 3.48-3.65(1H, m), 2.07-2.34(2H, m), 1.89-2.07(1H, m), 1.71-1.89(1H, m), 1.45- 1.61(1H, m), 0.97(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)
128		3430, 1774, 1596, 1371	(CD ₃ OD-D ₂ O) 0.99, 0.96(3H, each t, J=7.4Hz, 7.9Hz), 1.48-1.61(1H, m), 1.61- 2.04(6H, m), 2.04-2.41(1H, m), 3.13-3.36(1H, m), 3.36-3.67(4H, m), 3.74-3.86(1H, m), 3.90-4.16(2H, m), 4.22-4.57(1H, m), 5.64, 5.47(1H, each d, J=4.4Hz), 7.51(5H, s)
129		3410, 1758, 1597	(D ₂ O) 8.44-8.55(1H, m), 7.85(1H, t, J=7.7Hz), 7.53(1H, d, J=8.0Hz), 7.33- 7.43(1H, m), 5.62(1H, d, J=3.9Hz), 4.42(1H, d, J=14.2Hz), 4.20(1H, d, J=14.2Hz), 3.98(1H, dd, J=3.7Hz, 10.3Hz), 3.83-3.94(1H, m), 1.76- 1.93(1H, m), 1.42-1.62(1H, m), 0.98(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)

Table 55

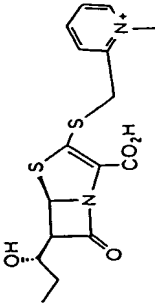
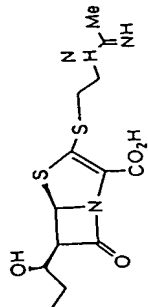
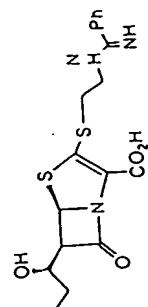
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
130		3380, 1762, 1577, 1375	(CD ₃ OD-D ₂ O) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.40-1.55(m, 1H), 1.82-1.94(m, 1H), 3.75-3.82(m, 1H), 3.88(dd, J=11Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.45(s, 3H), 7.94(t, J=6Hz, 1H), 8.03(d, J=7Hz, 1H), 8.46(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 8.86(d, J=6Hz, 1H)
131		3256, 1766, 1584, 1378	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.55(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 2.23(s, 3H), 2.98-3.05(m, 1H), 3.18-3.26(m, 1H), 3.57(t, J=6Hz, 2H), 3.88(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz), 3.90-4.00(m, 1H), 5.67(d, J=4Hz, 1H)
132		3400, 1762, 1379	(CD ₃ OD) 0.99(t, 3H, J=7Hz), 1.45-1.55(m, 1H), 1.80-1.95(m, 1H), 3.10-3.20(m, 1H), 3.78(t, J=6Hz, 2H), 3.85-3.95(m, 2H), 5.56(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.60(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 7.72(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.76(d, J=7Hz, 2H)

Table 56

Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
133		3330, 1762, 1578, 1380	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02 (t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.42-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.98 (m, 1H), 2.56 (dt, J=8Hz, 2H, 2H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 3.00-3.30 (m, 2H), 3.84 (dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 3.90-4.00 (m, 1H), 5.66 (d, J=4Hz, 1H)
134		3420, 1768, 1668, 1599, 1551, 1500, 1378	(CD ₃ OD) 1.01 (t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.95 (m, 1H), 2.77-2.85 (m, 2H), 3.15-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.86 (dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 3.92-4.00 (m, 1H), 5.68 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.07 (t, 1H, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.28 (t, J=7Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, J=7Hz, 2H)
135		3384, 1758, 1595	(D ₂ O) 7.30-7.50 (5H, m), 5.72 (1H, s), 4.37-4.52 (2H, m), 3.99-4.11 (2H, m), 3.29-3.40 (1H, m), 3.14-3.29 (1H, m), 2.75 (2H, t, J=6.7Hz), 1.77-1.92 (1H, m), 1.57-1.63 (1H, m), 0.97 (3H, t, J=7.5Hz)

Table 57

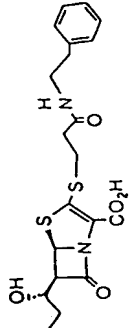
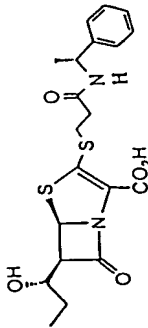
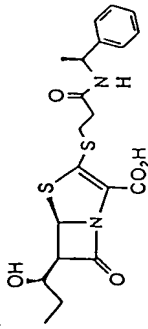
Example No.	Chemical Structure	I R (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ p p m)
136		3330, 1766, 1651, 1562, 1380	(CD ₃ OD-D ₂ O) 0.99(t, 3H, J=7Hz), 1.45-1.60(m, 1H), 1.75-1.95(m, 1H), 2.58(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.80(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 3.02-3.25(m, 2H), 3.40-3.50(m, 2H), 3.92-4.05(m, 2H), 5.74(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.35(m, 5H)
137		3330, 1772, 1651, 1376	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.44(d, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.47-1.55(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 2.65(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 3.10-3.20(m, 1H), 3.20-3.30(m, 1H), 3.89(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 3.95-4.00(m, 1H), 5.00(quint, J=6Hz, 1H), 5.70(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.2(bs, 1H), 7.27-7.35(m, 5H)
138		3280, 1770, 1654, 1540, 1380	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.44(d, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.58(m, 1H), 1.85- 1.95(m, 1H), 2.65(dt, J=7Hz, 3Hz, 2H), 3.10-3.20(m, 1H), 3.25- 3.30(m, 1H), 3.88-3.98(m, 2H), 4.95-5.05(m, 1H), 5.71(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.2(bs, 1H), 7.25-7.35(m, 5H)

Table 58

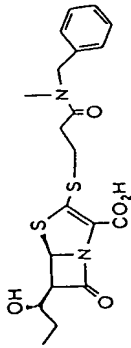
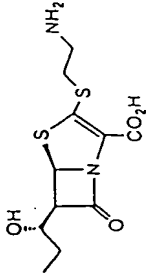
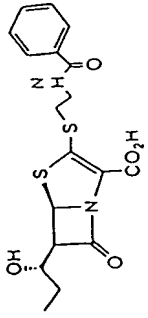
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
139		3400, 1773, 1625, 1494, 1406, 1124	(CD ₃ OD-D ₂ O) 0.90-1.05(m, 6H), 1.40-1.60(m, 1H), 1.70-1.90(m, 1H), 2.90-2.98(m, 2H), 3.00, 3.01(s, total 3H), 3.20-3.45, 3.60-3.70(m, total 2H), 3.90-4.10(m, 2H), 4.60, 4.65(s, total 2H), 5.50, 5.77(d, J=4Hz, total 1H), 7.20-7.40(m, 5H)
140		3400, 1771, 1560, 1374	(D ₂ O) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.42-1.65(m, 1H), 1.80-1.95(m, 1H), 2.95-3.20(m, 4H), 3.95-4.08(m, 1H), 5.78(d, J=3Hz, 1H)
141		3400, 1763, 1642, 1578, 1380, 1297	(D ₂ O) 0.79(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.45(m, 1H), 1.45-1.65(m, 1H), 3.12-3.25(m, 1H), 3.30-3.52(m, 2H), 3.52-3.65(m, 1H), 3.72-3.82(m, 1H), 3.85(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 5.38(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.53(t, J=8Hz, 2H), 7.63(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.74(d, J=7Hz, 2H)

Table 59

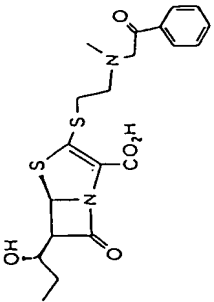
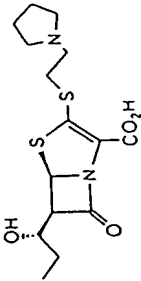
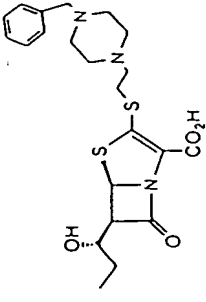
Example No.	Chemical Structure	I R (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
142		3390, 1764, 1693, 1596, 1377	(CD ₃ OD) 1.01(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.58(m, 1H), 1.80-1.95(m, 1H), 2.72(s, 3H), 3.15-3.30(m, 4H), 3.87-4.02(m, 2H), 4.50(s, 2H), 5.73(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.53(t, J=8Hz, 2H), 7.65(t, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.02(dd, J=8Hz, 1H, 2H)
143		3422, 1774, 1686, 1377	(CD ₃ OD-D ₂ O) 5.85(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 4.01-4.20(2H, m), 3.62-3.79(2H, m), 3.56(2H, t, J=6.9Hz), 3.20-3.50(3H, m), 3.01-3.20(1H, m), 1.93-2.26(4H, m), 1.85-1.93(1H, m), 1.47-1.63(1H, m), 0.99(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)
144		3420, 1764, 1578, 1376	(CD ₃ OD-D ₂ O) 7.49(5H, s), 5.76(1H, s), 4.00-4.20(2H, m), 4.04(2H, s), 2.75-3.28(10H, m), 1.79-2.92(1H, m), 1.48-1.60(1H, m), 1.00(3H, t, J=5.9Hz)

Table 60

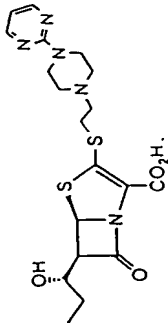
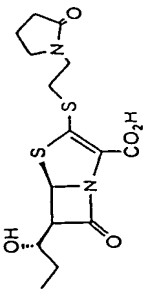
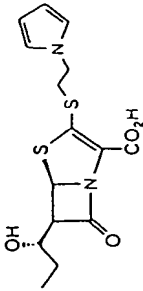
Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ, ppm)
145		3424, 1770, 1586, 1366	(D ₂ O) 8.45(2H, d, J=5.0Hz), 6.87(1H, t, J=4.9Hz), 5.88(1H, d, J=3.5Hz), 3.99-4.20(2H, m), 3.32-3.69(10H, m), 3.25-3.32(2H, m), 1.75-1.91(1H, m), 1.45-1.62(1H, m), 0.99(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)
146		3397, 1768, 1666, 1377	(CD ₃ OD-D ₂ O) 5.75(1H, s), 3.96-4.10(2H, m), 3.49-3.69(4H, m), 3.20-3.30(1H, m), 3.01-3.12(1H, m), 2.34-2.49(2H, m), 1.98-2.11(2H, m), 1.78-1.92(1H, m), 1.46-1.61(1H, m), 0.99, 1.00(3H, each t, J=7.3Hz)
147		3431, 1765, 1676, 1499, 1383	(CD ₃ OD-D ₂ O) 6.81(2H, t, J=2.0Hz), 6.14(2H, t, J=2.0Hz), 5.68(1H, dd, J=1.5Hz, 2.5Hz), 4.20-4.30(2H, m), 3.95-4.04(2H, m), 3.35-3.51(1H, m), 3.18-3.35(1H, m), 1.75-1.90(1H, m), 1.40-1.61(1H, m), 0.99(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)

Table 61

Example No.	Chemical Structure	I R (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ p p m)
148		3400, 1770, 1664, 1600, 1546, 1445	(CD ₃ OD) 0.98(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.60(m, 1H), 1.75-1.90(m, 1H), 2.12(quint, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.56(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 3.00-3.25(m, 2H), 3.90-4.05(m, 2H), 5.72(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.20(t, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.50(m, 4H)
149		3400, 1768, 1649	(CD ₃ OD) 0.98(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.60(m, 1H), 1.75-1.90(m, 1H), 2.03(quint, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.42(t, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.90-3.00(m, 1H), 3.00-3.10(m, 1H), 3.92-4.05(m, 2H), 4.36(s, 2H), 5.73(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.40(m, 5H)
150		3400, 1772, 1304, 1138	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.58(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 2.08-2.20(m, 1H), 2.92-3.02(m, 1H), 3.93-3.98(m, 2H), 4.23(s, 2H), 5.72(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.40(m, 5H)

Table 62

Example No.	Chemical Structure	IR (cm ⁻¹)	NMR (δ ppm)
151		3374, 1773, 1684	(CD ₃ OD) 7.64(2H, d, J=6.8Hz), 7.33-7.52(3H, m), 5.57(1H, d, J=3.5Hz), 3.80-3.92(2H, m), 1.80-1.92(1H, m), 1.38-1.53(1H, m), 0.98(3H, t, J=7.4Hz)
152		1766, 1596, 1386	(D ₂ O) 0.93(3H, t, J=7.3Hz), 1.4-1.55(1H, m), 1.7-1.85(1H, m), 3.9-4.1(2H, m), 5.69(1H, s), 7.4-7.6(3H, m), 7.87(2H, d, J=7.6Hz), 8.00(1H, s)
153		3419, 1767, 1631, 1376	(D ₂ O) 1.01(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.50-1.65(m, 1H), 1.80-1.95(m, 2H), 2.90-3.00(m, 1H), 2.99(s, 3H), 3.08(s, 3H), 3.40-3.47(m, 1H), 3.57-3.65(m, 1H), 4.02-4.18(m, 3H), 4.48(t, J=8Hz, 1H), 5.81(d, J=3Hz, 1H)

Examples 154 to 183

Following the procedures of Example 10 except that p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate was used instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate and compounds obtained from the compounds described in Production Examples 71 to 95, 97 and 99 to 113 by converting their benzoylthio group or acetylthio group into a mercapto group in a similar manner as in Production Example 46 were employed instead of 1-allyloxycarbonyl-3-mercaptopyrrolidine, the corresponding penem-3-carboxylic acid derivatives were obtained.

Physical data of the thus-obtained compounds are shown in Tables 63 to 70.

Table 63

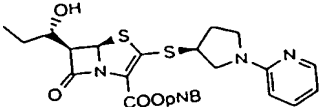
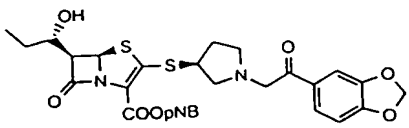
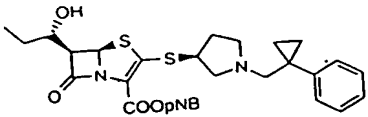
Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
1 5 4				
				(CDCl ₃) 1.07(3H,d,J=7Hz),1.58-1.64 (1H,m),1.96-2.02(1H,m), 2.15-2.20(1H,m),2.50-2.55 (1H,m),3.51-3.56(1H,m), 3.61-3.70(2H,m),3.95(1H, dd,J=4Hz,10Hz),4.01-4.07 (2H,m),5.19(1H,d,J=14Hz), 5.44(1H,d,J=14Hz),5.79(1H, d,J=4Hz),6.36(1H,d,J=8Hz), 6.58(1H,dd,J=5Hz,7Hz), 7.46(1H,m),7.59(2H,d,J=9Hz), 8.16(1H,dd,J=1Hz,5Hz), 8.19(2H,d,J=9Hz).
1 5 5				
				(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H,t,J=7Hz),1.57-1.61 (1H,m),1.87-1.91(2H,m),2.23- 2.33(1H,m),2.40-2.50(1H,m), 2.64-2.71(1H,m),2.72-2.80 (1H,m),2.85-2.94(1H,m),3.24 (1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz),3.40-3.48 (1H,m),3.50-3.57(1H,m),3.89 (2H,d,J=5Hz),5.20(1H,d,J= 14Hz),5.46(1H,d,J=14Hz), 5.74(1H,d,J=4Hz),6.03(2H,s), 6.84(1H,d,J=8Hz),7.46(1H,d, J=8Hz),7.58-7.62(3H,m), 8.20(2H,d,J=9Hz)
1 5 6				
				(CDCl ₃) 0.72(2H,m),0.86(2H,m),1.05 (3H,t,J=7Hz),1.55-1.64(1H,m), 1.73-1.79(1H,m),1.95-2.03 (1H,m),2.25-2.30(1H,m),2.46 (1H,dd,J=6Hz,10Hz),2.53 (1H,m),2.65(2H,d,J=5Hz), 2.67-2.72(1H,m),3.18(1H,dd, J=7Hz,10Hz),3.69-3.72(1H,m), 3.91(1H,dd,J=4Hz,10Hz), 4.09-4.12(1H,m),5.19(1H,d, J=14Hz),5.45(1H,d,J=14Hz),5.72 (1H,d,J=4Hz),7.16(1H,m), 7.25(2H,m),7.31(2H,m),7.60 (2H,d,J=9Hz),8.20(2H,d,J=9Hz)

Table 64

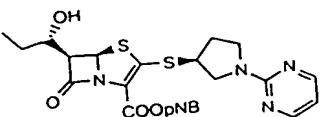
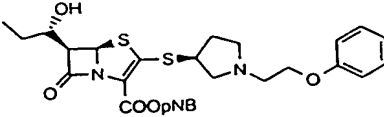
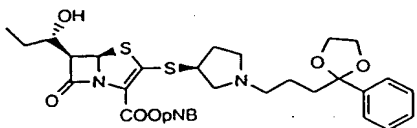
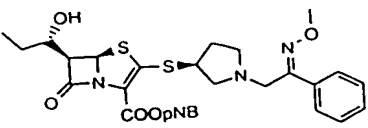
Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
1 5 7	(CDCl ₃)			2985
	1.07(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.57-1.64 (1H, m), 1.97-2.02(1H, m), 2.14-2.20(1H, m), 2.48-2.53 (1H, m), 3.70-3.82(3H, m), 3.95(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 3.99-4.05(1H, m), 4.09-4.18 (2H, m), 5.19(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.45(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.79 (1H, d, J=4Hz), 6.53(1H, dd, J=5Hz, 5Hz), 7.59(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.19(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.33 (2H, d, J=5Hz)			1790 1695 1585 (CHCl ₃)
1 5 8	(CDCl ₃)			1785
	1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.59-1.63 (1H, m), 1.87-1.90(1H, m), 1.98-2.00(1H, m), 2.39-2.42 (1H, m), 2.65-2.83(3H, m), 2.89-2.95(2H, m), 3.32(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.83(1H, brs), 3.91-3.94(1H, m), 4.08-4.14 (3H, m), 5.20(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.75(1H, d, J=4Hz), 5.89-6.96(3H, m), 7.26-7.30(2H, m), 7.61(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)			1690 1600 (CHCl ₃)
1 5 9	(CDCl ₃)			2960
	1.07(3H, m), 1.54-1.70(3H, m), 1.91(3H, m), 2.38-2.78(6H, m), 2.97-3.04(1H, m), 3.76(3H, m), 3.89-4.02(3H, m), 4.62(1H, m), 5.19(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.74(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.32(3H, m), 7.42(2H, m), 7.60 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.20(2H, d, J=9Hz)			1790 1690 (CHCl ₃)
1 6 0	(CDCl ₃)			2940
	1.05(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.56-1.62 (1H, m), 1.78-1.85(1H, m), 1.95-2.01(1H, m), 2.29-2.35 (1H, m), 2.62(1H, dd, J=6Hz, 10Hz), 2.69(2H, t, J=7Hz), 3.18(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.71-3.78(3H, m), 3.91(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 3.97(3H, s), 4.09-4.14(1H, m), 5.19(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.72(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.34(3H, m), 7.60(2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.75(2H, m), 8.20(2H, d, J=9Hz)			1790 1695 (CHCl ₃)

Table 65

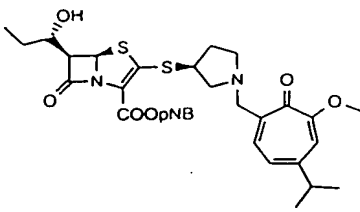
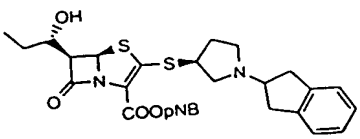
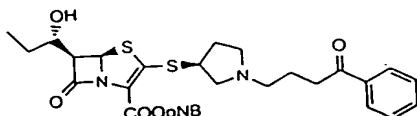
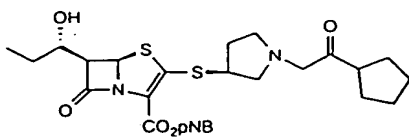
Chemical Structure	N M R	I R
<p>1 6 1</p> 	<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.06(3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.28(6H,d,J=7Hz), 1.58-1.63(1H,m), 1.90-2.02(2H,m), 2.37-2.43(1H,m), 2.64-2.67(1H,m), 2.78-2.90(3H,m), 3.13-3.18(1H,m), 3.78(2H,s), 3.44(3H,s), 5.21(1H,d,J=14Hz), 5.47(1H,t,J=14Hz), 5.74(1H,d,J=4Hz), 6.71(1H,s), 6.83(1H,d,J=10Hz), 7.60-7.64(3H,m), 8.21(2H,d,J=9Hz)</p>	<p>1785 1690 1600 1570 (CHCl₃)</p>
<p>1 6 2</p> 	<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.07(3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.59(1H,m), 1.85-2.03(2H,m), 2.38-2.46(1H,m), 2.57-2.94(5H,m), 3.01-3.17(3H,m), 3.30(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 3.80-3.97(2H,m), 4.08-4.16(1H,m), 5.21(1H,d,J=14Hz), 5.47(1H,d,J=14Hz), 5.77(1H,d,J=4Hz), 7.12-7.20(4H,m), 7.61(2H,d,J=9Hz), 8.22(2H,d,J=9Hz)</p>	<p>1785 1690 (CHCl₃)</p>
<p>1 6 3</p> 	<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.06(3H,t,J=8Hz), 1.56-1.63(1H,m), 1.80-1.86(1H,m), 1.94(3H,m), 2.30-2.35(1H,m), 2.50-2.64(5H,m), 3.03(2H,t,J=7Hz), 3.11(1H,dd,J=7Hz,10Hz), 3.74-3.78(1H,m), 3.93(1H,dd,J=4Hz,10Hz), 4.09-4.14(1H,m), 5.20(1H,d,J=14Hz), 5.45(1H,d,J=14Hz), 5.75(1H,d,J=9Hz), 7.45(2H,dd,J=8Hz,8Hz), 7.54(1H,dd,J=7Hz,7Hz), 7.60(2H,d,J=9Hz), 7.96(2H,d,J=7Hz), 8.20(2H,d,J=9Hz)</p>	<p>1790 1685 (CHCl₃)</p>
<p>1 6 4</p> 	<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.06(3H,t,J=7.5Hz), 1.48-1.92(8H,m), 1.96-2.05(1H,m), 2.35-2.48(1H,m), 2.59(1H,dd,J=6.1 and 10.0Hz), 2.60-2.70(1H,m), 2.82-2.94(2H,m), 3.35-3.41(1H,m), 3.44(2H,s), 3.80-3.88(1H,m), 3.94(1H,dd,J=4.1 and 10.4Hz), 4.08-4.17(1H,m), 5.20(1H,d,J=13.6Hz), 5.45(1H,d,J=13.6Hz), 5.75(1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 7.59-7.64(2H,m), 8.20-8.25(2H,m)</p>	<p>2960 1786 1685 1522 (NaCl)</p>

Table 66

Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
1 6 5	(CDCl ₃)			3421
	1.06(3H,t,J=7.3Hz), 1.54-1.66(1H,m), 1.76-1.90(1H,m), 1.95-2.05(1H,m), 2.34-2.46(1H,m), 2.56-2.81(3H,m), 3.02-3.14(1H,m), 3.26(1H,dd,J=7.2 and 9.9Hz), 3.38-3.41(2H,m), 3.70-3.73(2H,m), 3.75-3.90(1H,m), 3.93(1H,dd,J=4.0 and 10.3Hz), 5.19(1H,d,J=13.8Hz), 5.44(1H,d,J=13.8Hz), 5.73(1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 7.19-7.36(5H,m), 7.59-7.64(2H,m), 8.18-8.23(2H,m)			2964 1783 1722 1520 (NaCl)
1 6 6	(CDCl ₃)			3356
	1.06(3H,t,J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.66(1H,m), 1.92-2.22(3H,m), 2.45-2.57(1H,m), 3.45-3.82(5H,m), 3.45-4.09(2H,m), 5.20(1H,d,J=13.6Hz), 5.45(1H,d,J=13.6Hz), 5.81(1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 7.36-7.71(5H,m), 8.18-8.26(4H,m)			1785 1559 1346 (KBr)
1 6 7	(CDCl ₃)			3649
	1.08(3H,t,J=7.4Hz), 1.56-1.68(1H,m), 1.95-2.06(1H,m), 2.13-2.27(1H,m), 2.52-2.62(1H,m), 3.39(1H,d,J=11.0Hz), 3.47-3.66(3H,m), 3.94-4.00(1H,m), 4.03-4.16(1H,m), 4.65-4.70(1H,brs), 5.19(1H,d,J=13.7Hz), 5.45(1H,d,J=13.7Hz), 5.83(1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 6.45-6.51(2H,m), 7.58-7.63(2H,m), 8.10-8.16(2H,m), 8.18-8.23(2H,m)			2862 1784 1600 1520 (NaCl)
1 6 8	(CDCl ₃)			2965
	0.76-0.82(2H,m), 1.06(3H,t,J=7.4Hz), 1.23-1.31(2H,m), 1.52-1.64(1H,m), 1.68-1.80(1H,m), 1.93-2.05(1H,m), 2.15-2.28(1H,m), 2.38-2.59(3H,m), 2.77(1H,d,J=12.8Hz), 2.82(1H,d,J=12.8Hz), 3.05(1H,dd,J=7.4 and 10.0Hz), 3.62-3.70(1H,m), 3.92(1H,dd,J=4.0 and 10.5Hz), 4.08-4.16(1H,m), 5.19(1H,d,J=13.8Hz), 5.45(1H,d,J=13.8Hz), 5.72(1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 7.38-7.46(2H,m), 7.47-7.53(1H,m), 7.59-7.64(2H,m), 7.79-7.84(2H,m), 8.18-8.25(2H,m)			1782 1672 1552 1346 (NaCl)

Table 67

Chemical Structure	N M R	I R
<div>1 6 9</div>	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.56-1.65 (1H, m), 1.78-2.04(2H, m), 2.33- 2.45(1H, m), 2.58-2.86(3H, m), 3.10-3.21(1H, m), 3.30-3.39 (2H, m), 3.45-3.78(8H, m), 3.79-3.88(1H, m), 3.93(1H, dd, J=4.0 and 10.6Hz), 4.07-4.16(1H, m), 5.15-5.48(4H, m), 5.74 (1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.51(2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.59(2H, d, J=8.5Hz), 8.18-8.27(4H, m)	3400 2934 1783 1702 1522 1347 (KBr)
<div>1 7 0</div>	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.50- 1.70(2H, m), 1.94-2.08(1H, m), 2.69-2.85(1H, m), 3.26-3.87 (1H, m), 3.95(1H, dd, J=3.9 and 10.4Hz), 4.25-4.35(1H, m), 4.70-4.79(1H, m), 5.18-5.48 (6H, m), 5.78(1H, d, J=3.9Hz), 7.48-7.65(6H, m), 8.15-8.26(6H, m)	3402 2930 1786 1706 1347 (KBr)
<div>1 7 1</div>	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7.3Hz), 1.45- 1.65(1H, m), 1.85-1.95(1H, m), 1.95-2.05(1H, m), 2.25-2.4 (1H, m), 2.49(3H, s), 2.6-2.8 (2H, m), 2.9-3.0(1H, m), 3.25- 3.35(1H, m), 3.8-3.9(3H, m), 3.9-3.95(1H, m), 4.1-4.2 (1H, m), 5.21(1H, d, J=13.4Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=13.4Hz), 5.75 (1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.2-7.3(2H, m), 7.3-7.4(1H, m), 7.55-7.7(3H, m), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)	1346 1522 1691 1786 2962 (KBr)
<div>1 7 2</div>	(CDCl ₃) 1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.35- 1.9(1H, m), 2.2-2.3(1H, m), 3.0-3.2(2H, m), 3.2-3.3(1H, m), 3.4-3.55(2H, m), 3.93(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.4Hz), 4.1-4.2 (1H, m), 5.20(1H, d, J=14.0Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14.0Hz), 5.75 (1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)	1346 1522 1685 1786 2957 (KBr)

Table 68

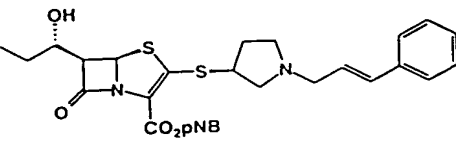
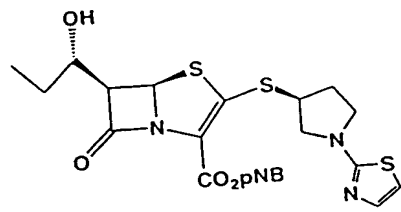
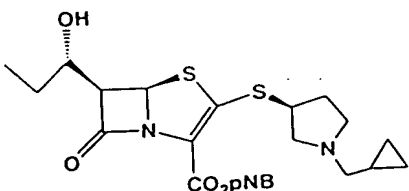
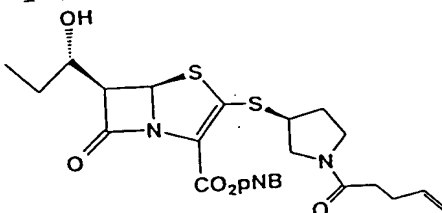
Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
1 7 3	(CDCl ₃)			1346
	1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.7(1H, m), 1.8-1.95(1H, m), 2.25-2.35(1H, m), 2.6-2.65(2H, m), 2.65-2.75(2H, m), 3.05-3.1(1H, m), 3.2-3.35(2H, m), 3.5-3.6(1H, m), 3.92(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.4Hz), 4.1-4.15(1H, m), 5.20(1H, d, J=13.6Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=13.6Hz), 5.74(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 6.25-6.35(1H, m), 6.54(1H, d, J=15.7Hz), 7.2-7.45(5H, m), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)			1497 1522 1785 2960 (KBr)
1 7 4	(CDCl ₃)			1782
	1.08(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.50-1.65(m, 1H), 1.95-2.05(m, 1H), 2.15-2.25(m, 1H), 2.50-2.60(m, 1H), 3.50-3.70(m, 4H), 3.95(dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.00-4.20(m, 2H), 5.20(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.31(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.78(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 6.53(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.20(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.59(d, J=8Hz, 2H), 8.19(d, J=8Hz, 2H)			1540 1332 (KBr)
1 7 5	(CDCl ₃)			2965
	0.12(2H, m), 0.52(2H, m), 0.89(1H, m), 1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.61(1H, m), 1.85(1H, m), 1.90(1H, m), 2.33(3H, m), 2.50-2.63(2H, m), 2.77(1H, m), 3.29(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 10Hz), 3.84(1H, m), 3.93(1H, m), 4.12(1H, m), 5.20(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.76(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=9Hz)			1785 1685 (NaCl)
1 7 6	(CDCl ₃)			
	1.07(t, 7Hz, 3H), 1.95-2.05(m, 2H), 2.30-2.50(m, 4H), 3.50-3.75(m, 4H), 3.84-4.2(m, 3H), 4.95-5.10(m, 2H), 5.15-5.25(m, 1H), 5.45(d, J=13Hz, 1H), 5.78-5.92(m, 2H), 7.60(d, J=9Hz, 2H), 8.21(d, J=9Hz, 2H)			

Table 69

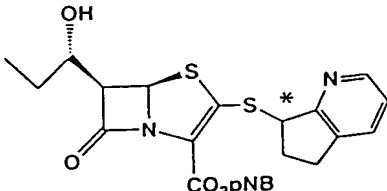
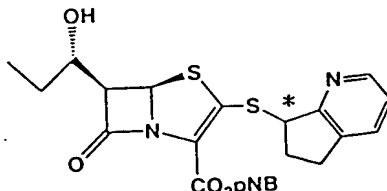
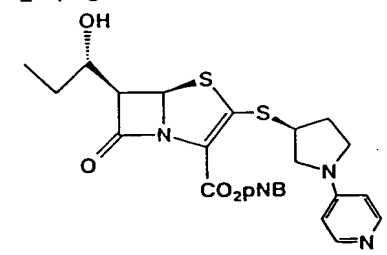
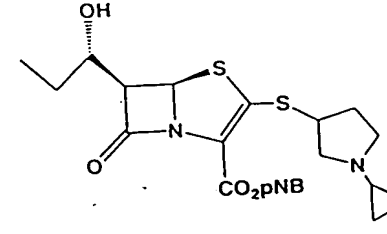
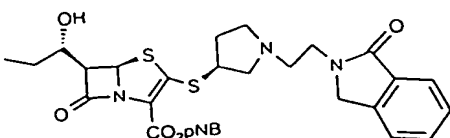
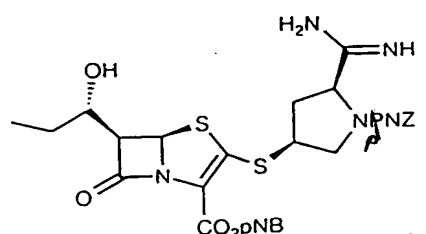
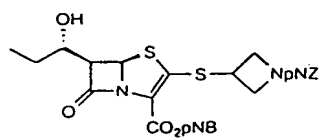
Chemical Structure	N M R	I R
<p>1 7 7</p>  <p>(*: Isomer A)</p>	<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.06(t, 7Hz, 3H), 1.55-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.95-2.05(m, 1H), 2.35- 2.45(m, 1H), 2.70-2.82(m, 1H), 2.90-3.00(m, 1H), 3.10-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.93(dd, J=7Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.27(m, 1H), 4.90-4.98 (m, 1H), 5.18(d, J=13Hz, 1H), 5.43(d, J=13Hz, 1H), 5.78(d, J=4Hz, 1H) 7.14(dd, J=7Hz, 5Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.58(d, J=9Hz, 2H), 8.18(d, J=9Hz, 2H), 8.43(d, J=5Hz, 1H)</p>	<p>3400 1784 1520 (KBr)</p>
<p>1 7 8</p>  <p>(*: Isomer B)</p>	<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.08(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.57-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.95-2.05(m, 1H), 2.30-2.40(m, 1H), 2.65-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.90-3.00(m, 1H), 3.10-3.20(m, 1H), 3.95(dd, J= 10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.10-4.20(m, 1H), 4.95(dd, J=8Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 5.18 (d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.43(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.79(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.15(dd, J=8Hz, 5Hz, 1H), 7.55(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.59 (d, J=9Hz, 2H), 8.18(d, J=9Hz, 2H), 8.46(d, J=5Hz, 1H)</p>	<p>3400 1789 1520 (KBr)</p>
<p>1 7 9</p> 	<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.07(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.57-1.67(m, 1H), 1.95-2.05(m, 1H), 2.20-2.30(m, 1H), 2.53-2.65(m, 1H), 3.50-3.65(m, 3H), 3.95-4.03(m, 2H), 4.05-4.17(m, 2H), 5.18(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.45(d, J=14Hz, 1H), 5.81(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 6.49(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 7.59(d, J=9Hz, 2H), 8.18-8.23(m, 4H)</p>	
<p>1 8 0</p> 	<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>0.40-0.48(m, 4H), 1.05-1.12(m, 3H), 1.58-1.70(m, 1H), 1.80-1.20(m, 2H), 1.65-1.80(m, 3H), 3.18-3.32(m, 1H), 3.40-3.60(m, 1H), 3.70-3.82(m, 1H), 3.90-3.98(m, 1H), 4.10-4.25(m, 2H), 5.25(d, J=13Hz, 1H), 5.42(d, J=13Hz, 1H), 5.74(d, J=4Hz, 1/2H), 5.75(d, J=4Hz, 1/2H), 7.60(d, J=9Hz, 2H), 8.23(d, J=9Hz, 2H)</p>	<p>1786 1522 1347 (KBr)</p>

Table 70

Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
1 8 1	(CDCl ₃)			
	1.06(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.56-1.68 (1H, m), 1.80-1.89(1H, m), 1.94-2.02(1H, m), 2.28-2.35 (1H, m), 2.69-2.81(5H, m), 3.11-3.18(1H, m), 3.72-3.75 (3H, m), 3.94(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 4.11(1H, m), 4.49(2H, s), 5.18 (1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.44(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.74(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.44(2H, m), 7.52(1H, m), 7.60 (2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.84(1H, m), 8.20(2H, d, J=9Hz)			
1 8 2	(CDCl ₃)			3337 1787 1686 1345 (NaCl)
	1.02-1.11(3H, m), 1.55-1.68 (1H, m), 1.92-2.06(1H, m), 2.40-2.87(2H, m), 3.51-3.61 (1H, m), 3.80-4.28(4H, m), 4.34-4.54(1H, m), 5.16-5.50 (4H, m), 5.75-5.82(1H, m), 7.50-7.67(4H, m), 8.18-8.29(4H, m)			
1 8 3	(CDCl ₃)			
	1.08(3H, t, J=7.3Hz), 1.54-1.65(1H, m), 1.92-2.04(1H, m), 3.88-4.21(5H, m), 4.37-4.52 (2H, m), 5.19 (2H, s), 5.22 (1H, d, J=13.6Hz), 5.46 (1H, d, J=13.6Hz), 5.78 (1H, d, J=4.1Hz), 7.46-7.51 (2H, m), 7.56-7.62(2H, m), 8.18-8.23(4H, m)			

Example 184

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl 2-[(1,5-dihydro-1,5-dioxo-2,4-benzothiepin)-3-ylidene]-2-[(3R,4S)-3-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-4-phenylthio-2-azetidinon-1-yl]acetate

To a solution of p-nitrobenzyl 2-[(3R,4S)-3-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-4-phenylthio-2-azetidinon-1-yl]acetate (2.55 g, 4.68 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 ml), a 1 N tetrahydrofuran solution of lithium hexamethyldisilazide (7.0 ml, 7.00 mmol) was added under an argon gas stream at -78°C. Five minutes later, carbon disulfide (0.56 ml, 9.31 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. Ten minutes later, a solution of phthaloyl chloride (0.81 ml, 5.62 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (0.5 ml) was also added. Thirty minutes later, acetic acid (0.40 ml, 6.99 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture, into which ethyl acetate (100 ml) was then poured. The resultant mixture was washed successively with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (50 ml), a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate (50 ml) and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (50 ml). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, whereby the title compound was ob-

tained in a crude form (3.70 g).

NMR (CDCl₃):

0.01 (3H,s), 0.04,0.05 (total 3H,s), 0.81,0.82
(total 9H,s), 0.93,0.95 (total 3H,t,7.5Hz), 1.45-
5 1.8 (2H,m), 3.15-3.2 (1H,m), 4.0-4.1 (1H,m),
5.09,5.16 (total 1H,d,J=13.3Hz), 5.21,5.31 (total
1H,d,J=13.3Hz), 5.45,5.51 (total 1H,d,J=2.7Hz),
7.3-7.4 (3H,m), 7.4-7.6 (4H,m), 7.6-7.7 (1H,m),
7.8-7.95 (2H,m), 8.0-8.15 (1H,m), 8.22,8.22 (to-
10 tal 2H,d,J=8.7Hz).

Example 185

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl 2-[(1,5-dihydro-1,5-
dioxo-2,4-benzothiepin)-3-ylidene]-2-[(3R,4S)-3-
((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-4-
15 chloro-2-azetidinon-1-yl]acetate

To a solution of crude p-nitrobenzyl 2-[(1,5-
dihydro-1,5-dioxo-2,4-benzothiepin)-3-ylidene]-2-
[(3R,4S)-3-((S)-1-tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-4-
phenylthio-2-azetidinon-1-yl]acetate (3.70 g) in dry
20 methylene chloride (20 ml), sulfuryl chloride
(0.70 ml, 8.57 mmol) was added under ice cooling and
an argon gas stream. Fifteen minutes later, allyl
acetate (1.5 ml, 13.9 mmol) was added to the reaction
mixture, into which ethyl acetate (100 ml) was then
25 poured. The resultant mixture was washed successively

with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen-carbonate (50 ml) and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride (50 ml). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue was subjected to column chromatography by using silica gel (25 g) (ethyl acetate-hexane 1:3, V/V), whereby the title compound was obtained as a slightly yellowish solid (2.32 g, 73% yield).

10 NMR (CDCl₃):

0.02 (3H,s), 0.05 (3H,s), 0.82,0.84 (total 9H,s),
0.94 (3H,t,J=7.5Hz), 1.55-1.7 (2H,m), 3.57
(1H,brs), 4.0-4.1 (1H,m), 5.22,5.24 (total
1H,d,J=13.2Hz), 5.43,5.45 (total 1H,d,J=13.2Hz),
15 5.93,5.95 (total 1H,brs), 7.54,7.55 (total
2H,d,J=8.6Hz), 7.6-7.7 (1H,m), 7.8-7.95 (2H,m),
8.1-8.2 (1H,m), 8.24 (2H,d,J=8.6Hz).

Example 186

20 Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-mercaptopenem-3-
carboxylate (triethylamine complex)

To a solution of p-nitrobenzyl 2-[(1,5-dihydro-
1,5-dioxo-2,4-benzothiepin)-3-ylidene]-2-[(3R,4S)-3-
((S)-1-tert-butyl-
25 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-4-chloro-2-
azetidinon-1-yl]acetate (2.31 g, 3.42 mmol) in dry

methylen chloride (15 ml), a solution of a 30%
methanol solution (1.06 ml) of methylamine (10.2 mmol)
in dry methylen chloride (1 ml), and triethylamine
(1.43 ml, 10.3 mmol) were added under ice cooling and
5 an argon gas stream. The temperature of the reaction
mixture was allowed to rise to room temperature and one
hour later, was poured into methylen chloride
(150 ml). The resultant mixture was washed with water
(150 ml). The organic phase was dried over anhydrous
10 sodium sulfate and the solvent was distilled off under
reduced pressure, whereby the title compound was ob-
tained as a brown solid (2.09 g, 100% yield).

NMR (CDCl₃):

0.10 (3H,s), 0.11 (3H,s), 0.87 (9H,s), 0.99
15 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz), 1.17 (7H,t,J=7.3Hz), 1.8-1.9
(2H,m), 2.8-3.0 (6H,m), 3.96
(1H,dd,J=4.0Hz,10.0Hz), 4.35-4.4 (1H,m), 5.06
(1H,d,J=14.3Hz), 5.44 (1H,d,J=14.3Hz), 5.54
(1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 7.45-7.7 (2H,m), 8.15-8.25
20 (2H,m).

Example 187

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-(2-indanyl)thio-
penem-3-carboxylate

25 To a solution of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-

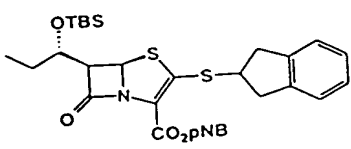
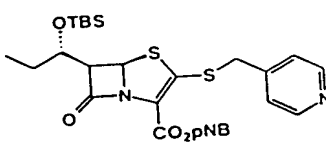
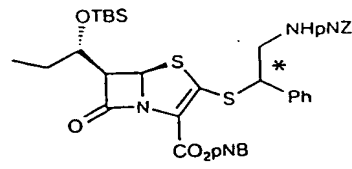
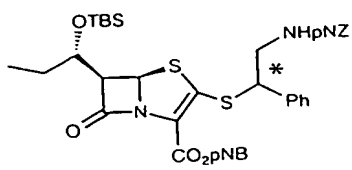
tert-butyldimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-mercaptopenem-3-carboxylate (triethylamine complex) (161.6 mg, 0.26 mmol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (1.5 ml), triphenylphosphine (100.5 mg, 0.65 mmol) and 2-hydroxyindane
5 (5.06 mg, 0.38 mmol) were added under an argon gas stream at room temperature. The reaction mixture was ice-cooled, followed by the addition of diethyl azodicarboxylate (61 μ l, 0.39 mmol). Thirty minutes later, the solvent in the reaction mixture was dis-
10 tilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was subjected to column chromatography by using silica gel (10 g). From ethyl acetate-hexane (1:10, V/V), the title compound was obtained as a slightly yellowish oil (65.4 mg, 40% yield).

15 Examples 188 to 190

Following the procedures of Example 187 except for the use of various hydroxy compounds instead of 2-hydroxyindane, the corresponding penem compounds were obtained.

20 Structural formulas and physical data of the compounds obtained in Examples 187 to 190 are shown in Table 71.

Table 71

Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>1 8 7</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>0.14(6H,s), 0.89(9H,s), 1.01(3H,t, J=7.4Hz), 1.75-1.95(2H,m), 3.09(1H,dd, J=5.8Hz, 16.6Hz), 3.12(1H,dd, J=5.8Hz, 16.6Hz), 3.47(1H,dd, J=7.7Hz, 16.6Hz), 3.55(1H,dd, J=7.7Hz, 16.6Hz), 4.1-4.25(2H,m), 4.35-4.45(1H,m), 5.18(1H,d, J=13.7Hz), 5.44(1H,d, J=13.7Hz), 5.75(1H,d, J=4.0Hz), 7.15-7.25(4H,m), 7.58(2H,d, J=8.7Hz), 8.18(2H,d, J=8.7Hz)</p>
<p>1 8 8</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>0.02(3H,s), 0.07(3H,s), 0.86(9H,s), 0.97(3H,t, J=7.4Hz), 1.7-1.9(2H,m), 4.08(1H,dd, J=4.0Hz, 9.6Hz), 4.13(1H,d, J=14.4Hz), 4.22(1H,d, J=14.4Hz), 4.2-4.3(1H,m), 5.21(1H,d, J=13.7Hz), 5.47(1H,d, J=13.7Hz), 5.67(1H,d, J=4.0Hz), 7.29(2H,d, J=6.0Hz), 7.60(2H,d, J=8.7Hz), 8.21(2H,d, J=8.7Hz), 8.58(2H,d, J=6.0Hz)</p>
<p>1 8 9</p>  <p>(*: Isomer A)</p>	(CDCl ₃)		<p>0.11(6H,s), 0.86(9H,s), 0.97(3H,t, J=7.4Hz), 1.7-1.9(2H,m), 3.6-3.75(2H,m), 4.04(1H,dd, J=4.0Hz, 9.7Hz), 4.2-4.3(1H,m), 4.55-4.65(1H,m), 5.0-5.1(1H,m), 5.16(1H,d, J=13.4Hz), 5.19(1H,d, J=13.7Hz), 5.20(1H,d, J=13.4Hz), 5.46(1H,d, J=13.7Hz), 5.54(1H,d, J=4.0Hz), 7.25-7.4(5H,m), 7.46(2H,d, J=8.6Hz), 7.60(2H,d, J=8.6Hz), 8.20(2H,d, J=8.6Hz), 8.21(2H,d, J=8.6Hz)</p>
<p>1 9 0</p>  <p>(*: Isomer B)</p>	(CDCl ₃)		<p>-0.12(3H,s), -0.01(3H,s), 0.83(9H,s), 0.93(3H,t, J=7.4Hz), 1.65-1.85(2H,m), 3.6-3.7(2H,m), 4.04(1H,dd, J=3.8Hz, 9.9Hz), 4.1-4.2(1H,m), 4.55-4.65(1H,m), 5.05-5.15(1H,m), 5.16(1H,d, J=13.0Hz), 5.20(1H,d, J=13.8Hz), 5.21(1H,d, J=13.0Hz), 5.49(1H,d, J=13.8Hz), 5.64(1H,d, J=3.8Hz), 7.25-7.4(5H,m), 7.47(2H,d, J=8.3Hz), 7.62(2H,d, J=8.3Hz), 8.21(4H,d, J=8.3Hz)</p>

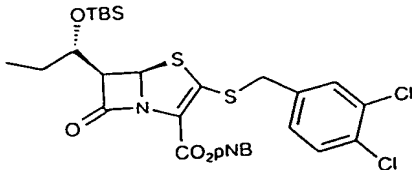
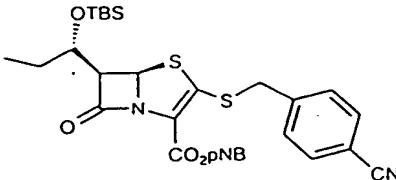
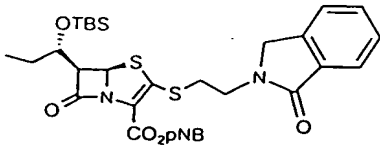
Example 191

Synthesis of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-(3,4-dichloro-
benzyl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate

5 To a solution of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-
tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-mercaptopenem-3-
carboxylate (triethylamine complex) (248 mg, 0.406
mmol) in dry methylene chloride (1.3 ml),
triethylamine (85 μ l, 0.61 mmol) and 3,4-dichlorobenzyl
10 chloride (112 μ l, 0.81 mmol) were added under an argon
gas stream at room temperature. Seventy minutes later,
the solvent in the reaction mixture was distilled off
under reduced pressure and the residue was subjected to
column chromatography by using silica gel (10 g) (ethyl
15 acetate-hexane, 1:5, V/V), the title compound was ob-
tained as a slightly yellowish oil (282 mg, 69% yield).
Examples 192 to 193

Following the procedures of Example 191 except
for the use of appropriate halogen compounds instead of
20 3,4-dichlorobenzyl chloride, the corresponding penem
compounds were obtained. Structural formulas and
physical data of the compounds obtained in Examples 191
to 193 are shown in Table 72.

Table 72

Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>1 9 1</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>0.03(3H, s), 0.08(3H, s), 0.86(9H, s), 0.98(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.7-1.9(2H, m), 4.08(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 9.7Hz), 4.11 (1H, d, J=14.0Hz), 4.18(1H, d, J=14.0Hz), 4.25(1H, dt, J=4.5Hz, 9.7Hz), 5.20 (1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.47(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.68(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.22(1H, dd, J=1.9Hz, 8.3Hz), 7.43(1H, d, J=8.3Hz), 7.49(1H, d, J=1.9Hz), 7.60(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)</p>
<p>1 9 2</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>0.02(3H, s), 0.08(3H, s), 0.86(9H, s), 0.98(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.7-1.9(2H, m), 4.08(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 9.6Hz), 4.15- 4.3(1H, m), 4.20(1H, d, J=14.0Hz), 4.28(1H, d, J=14.0Hz), 5.20(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.67(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.48(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.60(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.62(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)</p>
<p>1 9 3</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>0.12(6H, s), 0.89(9H, s), 0.98 (3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.78-1.82(2H, m), 3.24-3.32(1H, m), 3.38-3.41 (1H, m), 3.90-4.10(3H, m), 4.49(2H, s), 5.19(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.44(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.65(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.41-7.49 (2H, m), 7.53-7.59(3H, m), 7.84(1H, d, J=8Hz), 8.19(2H, d, J=9Hz)</p>

Examples 194 to 202

Following the procedures of Example 12 except for the use of various 6-hydroxyl-protected penem derivatives instead of allyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-tert-butyl-
5 dimethylsilyloxypropyl)-2-methylthiopenem-3-carboxylate, the corresponding 6-hydroxyl-deprotected penem derivatives were obtained.

Physical data of the 6-hydroxyl-deprotected penem derivatives obtained in Examples 194 to 202 are shown
10 in Tables 73 to 75.

15

20

25

Table 73

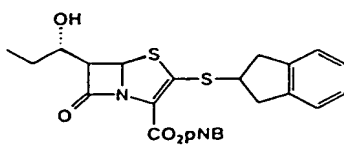
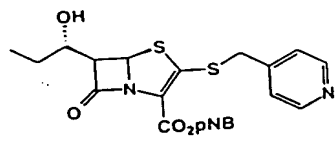
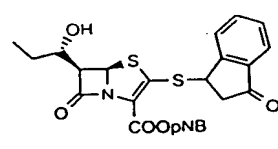
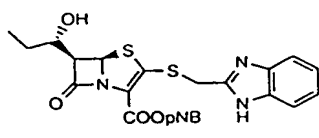
Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>1 9 4</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.08(3H,t,J=7.4Hz),1.95-2.1(2H,m), 3.08(1H,dd,J=5.8Hz,16.5Hz), 3.13(1H,dd,J=5.8Hz,16.5Hz), 3.48(1H,dd,J=7.7Hz,16.5Hz), 3.55(1H,dd,J=7.7Hz,16.5Hz), 3.96(1H,dd,J=4.0Hz,10.5Hz), 4.1-4.2(2H,m), 5.18(1H,d,J=13.7Hz), 5.45(1H,d,J=13.7Hz), 5.79(1H,d,J=4.0Hz),7.15-7.25(4H,m), 7.59(2H,d,J=8.8Hz), 8.19(2H,d,J=8.8Hz)</p>
<p>1 9 5</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.06(3H,t,J=7.5Hz), 1.9-2.05(2H,m), 3.94(1H,dd,J=4.0Hz,10.4Hz), 4.0-4.1(1H,m), 4.13(1H,d,J=14.0Hz), 4.25(1H,d,J=14.0Hz), 5.21(1H,d,J=13.6Hz), 5.47(1H,d,J=13.6Hz), 5.72(1H,d,J=4.0Hz), 7.30(2H,d,J=5.9Hz), 7.60(2H,d,J=8.7Hz), 8.22(2H,d,J=8.7Hz), 8.59(2H,d,J=5.9Hz)</p>
<p>1 9 6</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.07(3H,t,J=7Hz),1.58-1.64(1H,m), 1.91-2.02(1H,m),3.20-3.29(1H,m), 3.70-3.95(2H,m),4.25-4.28(1H,m), 5.20-5.32(1H,m),5.45(1H,d,J=14Hz), 5.75-5.79(1H,m),7.41-7.79(6H,m), 8.18-9.24(2H,m)</p>
<p>1 9 7</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.01(3H,t,J=7Hz),1.47-1.51(1H,m), 1.87-1.95(1H,m), 3.92(1H,dd,J=4Hz,10Hz), 3.97-4.03(1H,m), 4.47(1H,d,J=16Hz),4.52(1H,d,J=16Hz), 5.22(1H,d,J=14Hz),5.46(1H,d,J=14Hz), 5.59(1H,d,J=4Hz),7.26-7.30(2H,m), 7.68-7.64(4H,m),8.19-8.23(2H,m)</p>

Table 74

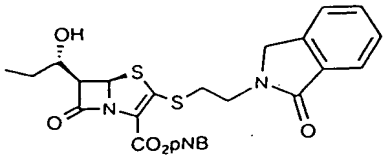
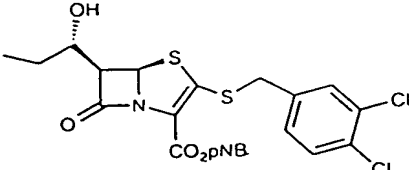
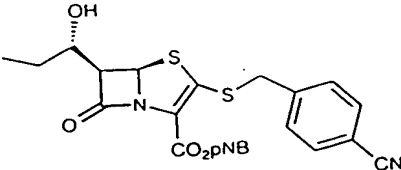
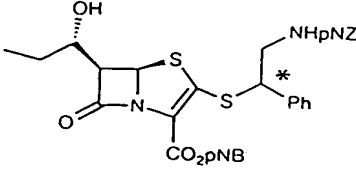
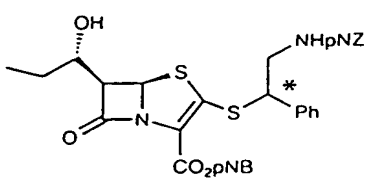
Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>198</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.03(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.53-1.60(1H, m), 1.90-1.96(1H, m), 2.22(1H, d, J=5Hz), 3.29-3.39(2H, m), 3.90-4.00(3H, m), 4.50(2H, s), 5.19(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.44(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.69(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.42-7.49(2H, m), 7.53-7.57(1H, m), 7.59(2H, d, J=9Hz), 7.84(1H, d, J=8Hz), 8.19(2H, d, J=9Hz)</p>
<p>199</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.5-1.65(1H, m), 1.65(1H, d, J=5.4Hz), 1.9-2.05(1H, m), 3.94(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.4Hz), 4.05-4.15(1H, m), 4.11(1H, d, J=13.3Hz), 4.22(1H, d, J=13.3Hz), 5.20(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.73(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.19(1H, dd, J=2.0Hz, 8.2Hz), 7.41(1H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.47(1H, d, J=2.0Hz), 7.60(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)</p>
<p>200</p> 	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.06(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.55-1.7(2H, m), 1.9-2.05(1H, m), 3.97(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.4Hz), 4.0-4.15(1H, m), 4.20(1H, d, J=13.5Hz), 4.32(1H, d, J=13.5Hz), 5.20(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.46(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.73(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.47(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 7.60(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 7.64(2H, d, J=8.2Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)</p>
<p>201</p>  <p>(*: Isomer A)</p>	(CDCl ₃)		<p>1.05(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.5-1.65(1H, m), 1.9-2.0(2H, m), 3.6-3.7(1H, m), 3.7-3.8(1H, m), 3.90(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.3Hz), 4.05-4.15(1H, m), 4.55-4.65(1H, m), 5.0-5.1(1H, m), 5.19(2H, s), 5.19(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.45(1H, d, J=13.7Hz), 5.60(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.25-7.4(5H, m), 7.46(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 7.59(2H, d, J=8.6Hz), 8.20(4H, d, J=8.6Hz)</p>

Table 75

Chemical Structure	N	M	R
<p>2 0 2</p>  <p>(*: Isomer B)</p>			<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.02(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.5-1.6(1H, m), 1.64(1H, d, J=5.3Hz), 1.85-2.0(1H, m), 3.65-3.75(1H, m), 3.75-3.9(1H, m), 3.90(1H, dd, J=3.9Hz, 10.4Hz), 3.95-4.05(1H, m), 4.55-4.65(1H, m), 5.0-5.1(1H, m), 5.17(2H, s), 5.20 (1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.47(1H, d, J=13.8Hz), 5.67(1H, d, J=3.9Hz), 7.25-7.45(5H, m), 7.45(2H, d, J=7.9Hz), 7.61(2H, d, J=8.7Hz), 8.20(2H, d, J=7.9Hz), 8.21(2H, d, J=8.7Hz)</p>

Examples 203 to 243

Following the procedures of Example 48 except for the use of various p-nitrobenzyl penem-3-carboxylate derivatives instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-allylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate, the corresponding penem-3-carboxylic acid derivatives were obtained.

Physical data of the compounds obtained in Examples 203 to 243 are shown in Tables 76 to 86.

10

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20

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Table 76

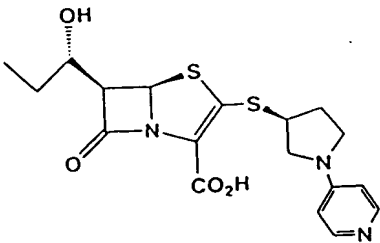
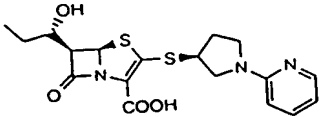
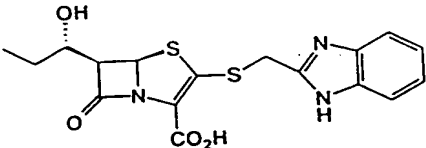
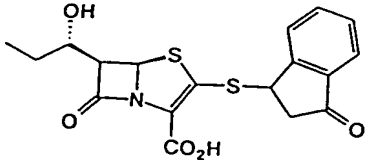
Chemical Structure	N M R	I R
<p>203</p> 	<p>(D₂O-CD₃OD)</p> <p>1.02(t, 7Hz, 3H), 1.50-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.92(m, 1H), 2.19-2.30(m, 1H), 2.53-2.65 (m, 1H), 3.62-3.80(m, 3H), 4.00-4.08(m, 3H), 4.15-4.23 (m, 1H), 5.79(brs, 1H), 6.82 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.08(d, J=7Hz, 2H)</p>	<p>3429 1764 1648 1550 1376 (KBr)</p>
<p>204</p> 	<p>(CD₃OD)</p> <p>1.04(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.50-1.57 (1H, m), 1.88-1.93(1H, m), 2.14-2.20(1H, m), 2.52-2.58 (1H, m), 3.55-3.58(1H, m), 3.62-3.68(2H, m), 3.93-4.03(3H, m), 4.10-4.12(1H, m), 5.78(1H, d, J=3Hz), 6.58(1H, d, J=9Hz), 6.64(1H, dd, J=6Hz), 7.57(1H, m), 8.00(1H, d, J=5Hz)</p>	
<p>205</p> 	<p>(CD₃OD)</p> <p>0.96(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.37-1.48 (1H, m), 1.76-1.84(1H, m), 2.70-2.94(1H, m), 3.82(2H, brs), 4.34(1H, d, J=15Hz), 4.48 (1H, d, J=15Hz), 5.60(1H, s), 7.21(2H, m), 7.51(2H, m)</p>	
<p>206</p> 	<p>(CD₃OD)</p> <p>1.02(3H, m), 1.45-1.57 (1H, m), 1.87-1.96(1H, m), 3.81-3.85(1H, m), 3.94-4.01 (1H, m), 4.44(2H, brs), 5.59 (1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.42(1H, m), 7.54(1H, m), 7.67-7.73(2H, m)</p>	<p>1760 1710 1600 (KBr)</p>

Table 77

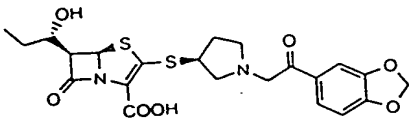
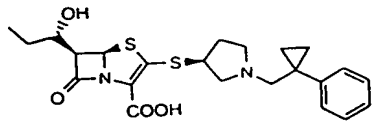
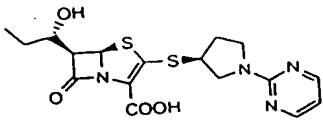
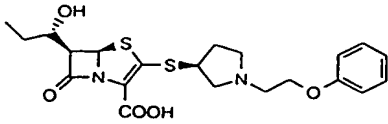
Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
207	(CD ₃ OD)			1765
	1.03(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.48-1.58 (1H, m), 1.83-2.00(2H, m), 2.40-2.55(1H, m), 2.61-2.90 (1H, m), 3.10-3.20(1H, m), 3.49-3.70(3H, m), 3.85-3.99 (3H, m), 5.71(1H, d, J=4Hz), 6.07(2H, s), 6.93(1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.44(1H, brs), 7.64(1H, d, J=8Hz)			1680 1600 (KBr)
208	(CDCl ₃)			1765
	0.92(4H, m), 1.01(3H, brs), 1.50-1.62(1H, m), 1.78-2.00 (2H, m), 2.03-2.40(1H, m), 2.76-2.95(3H, m), 2.99 (2H, brs), 3.30-3.45(1H, m), 3.65-3.80(1H, m), 3.83-3.92 (1H, m), 4.00-4.06(1H, m), 5.54(1H, brs), 7.16-7.20 (1H, m), 7.27-7.30(2H, m), 7.37-7.39(2H, m)			1590 (KBr)
209	(DMSO-d ₆)			3430
	0.93(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.37-1.44 (1H, m), 1.74-1.79(1H, m), 1.91-1.97(1H, m), 3.52-3.61 (3H, m), 3.70(1H, dd, J=4Hz, 10Hz), 3.81-3.87(2H, m), 3.94 (1H, dd, J=7Hz, 12Hz), 5.61 (1H, d, J=4Hz), 6.60(1H, dd, J=5Hz, 5Hz), 8.33(2H, d, J=5Hz)			2925 1760 1630 1585 (KBr)
210	(CD ₃ OD)			1770
	1.02(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.49-1.53 (1H, m), 1.88-2.03(2H, m), 2.51-2.58(1H, m), 2.74-2.92 (2H, m), 3.14-3.20(1H, m), 3.35 (2H, m), 3.59(1H, m), 3.89-3.98 (3H, m), 4.25(2H, t, J=5Hz), 5.63(1H, d, J=4Hz), 6.97 (3H, m), 7.29(2H, m)			1600 (KBr)

Table 78

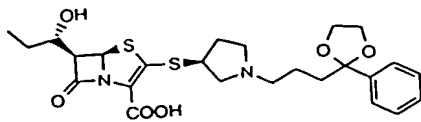
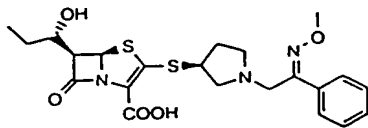
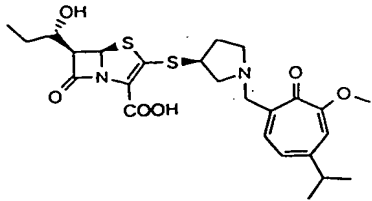
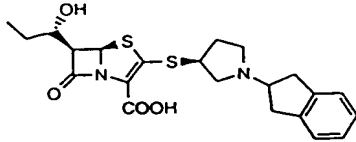
Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
2 1 1	(CD ₃ OD)			1730
	1.03(3H,m), 1.51-1.70 (3H,m), 1.82-1.95(3H,m), 2.35-2.46(1H,m), 2.62- 2.95(5H,m), 3.12(1H,m), 3.76(2H,m), 3.80-3.93 (2H,m), 4.01(2H,m), 5.67 (1H,m), 7.30-7.39(3H,m), 7.42-7.48(2H,m)			1600 (CHCl ₃)
2 1 2	(CDCl ₃)			
	1.02(3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.49-1.55 (1H,m), 1.79-1.92(2H,m), 2.32-2.37(1H,m), 2.70-2.90 (3H,m), 3.20-3.30(1H,m), 3.78-3.86(1H,m), 3.81-3.95 (3H,m), 3.98(3H,s), 5.69 (1H,d,J=4Hz), 7.37(3H,m), 7.74(2H,m)			
2 1 3	(CD ₃ OD)			3420
	1.02(3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.32 (6H,d,J=7Hz), 1.58-1.61 (1H,m), 1.82-1.95(2H,m), 2.31-2.42(1H,m), 2.70-3.02 (5H,m), 3.78-3.87(3H,m), 3.97(3H,s), 5.65(1H,d,J=4Hz), 6.97(1H,s), 7.02(1H,d,J=10Hz), 7.78(1H,d,J=10Hz)			1765 1630 1595 (KBr)
2 1 4	(CD ₃ OD)			1790
	1.02(3H,m), 1.48-1.56(1H,m), 1.84-1.97(1H,m), 1.98-2.08 (1H,m), 2.49-2.60(2H,m), 2.70-2.98(1H,m), 3.07-3.18 (2H,m), 3.36-3.63(3H,m), 3.70-3.85(1H,m), 3.88-4.06 (4H,m), 5.70(1H,m), 7.19 (2H,m), 7.81(2H,m)			1580 (KBr)

Table 79

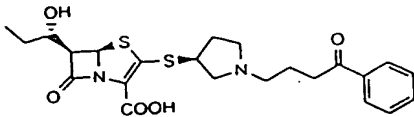
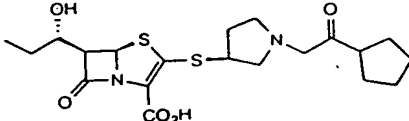
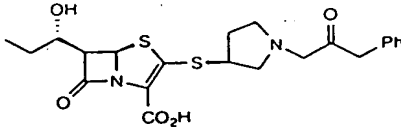
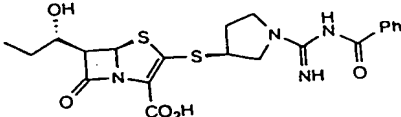
Chemical Structure	N M R	I R
2 1 5	(CD ₃ OD) 1.03(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.50-1.53 (1H, m), 1.87-1.94(1H, m), 2.01- 2.12(3H, m), 2.52-2.57(1H, m), 3.11-3.20(4H, m), 3.40-3.54 (3H, m), 3.90(1H, dd, J=6Hz, 11Hz), 3.96-4.04(2H, m), 4.44(1H, m), 5.70(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.49(2H, dd, J=7Hz, 8Hz), 7.60(1H, dd, J=7Hz, 8Hz), 8.10(2H, d, J=1Hz)	1770 1685 (KBr)
		
2 1 6	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.44-1.54 (1H, m), 1.57-1.96(11H, m), 2.29- 2.42(1H, m), 2.54-2.72(2H, m), 2.84-3.03(2H, m), 3.31-3.38(1H, m), 3.57(2H, d, J=3.4Hz), 3.84(1H, dd, J=3.9 and 10.6Hz), 3.94-4.00 (1H, m), 5.67(1H, d, J=4.0Hz)	3420 2961 1765 1593 1380 (KBr)
		
2 1 7	(CD ₃ OD) 1.02(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.39-1.56 (1H, m), 1.70-1.94(2H, m), 2.23-2.37(1H, m), 2.50-2.67 (2H, m), 2.73-2.83(1H, m), 3.22-3.32(1H, m), 3.47-3.54 (2H, m), 3.71-3.79(1H, m), 3.74 (2H, s), 3.81-3.86(1H, m), 3.92- 4.00(1H, m), 5.65(1H, d, J=3.9Hz), 7.21-7.26(3H, m), 7.28-7.35(2H, m)	3383 1763 1594 1382 (KBr)
		
2 1 8	(D ₂ O) 0.92-1.06(3H, brs), 1.48- 1.64(1H, brs), 1.75-1.84 (1H, brs), 2.10-2.16(1H, brs), 2.47-2.65(1H, brs), 3.40- 4.24(7H, m), 5.73-5.87(1H, m), 7.52-7.58(2H, m), 7.63-7.70 (1H, m), 7.93-7.99(2H, m)	3313 1774 1676 1561 1372 (KBr)
		

Table 80

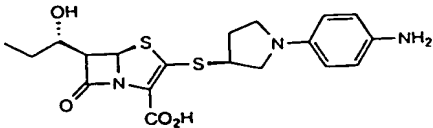
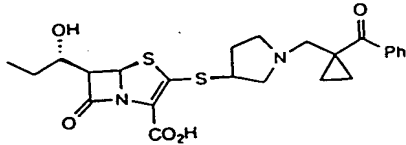
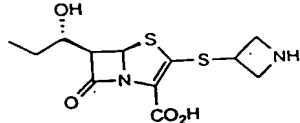
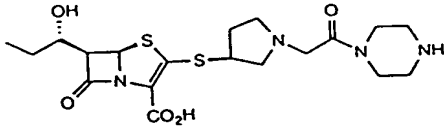
Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
2 1 9	(D ₂ O, CD ₃ OD)			1764
	0.99(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.51-1.62 (1H, m), 1.79-1.91(1H, m), 2.10-2.21(1H, m), 2.50-2.60(1H, m), 3.32-3.68(4H, m), 3.79-3.86 (1H, m), 4.04-4.12(1H, m), 4.15-4.22(1H, m), 5.84 (1H, d, J=3.1Hz), 6.78 (2H, d, J=8.9Hz), 7.26(2H, d, J=8.9Hz)			1604 1348 (KBr)
2 2 0	(D ₂ O)			3384
	1.00(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.26-1.36 (2H, m), 1.49-1.63(3H, m), 1.82-1.97(2H, m), 2.39-2.51 (1H, m), 2.98-3.62(6H, m), 3.92-4.00(1H, m), 4.05-4.11 (2H, m), 5.76(1H, d, J=3.1Hz), 7.55-7.62(2H, m), 7.68-7.73 (1H, m), 7.83-7.88(2H, m)			1769 1672 1578 1378 (KBr)
2 2 1	(D ₂ O)			3346
	1.00(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.48-1.62 (1H, m), 1.78-1.92(1H, m), 3.85-4.32(4H, m), 4.41-4.66 (3H, m), 5.78-5.86(1H, m)			1764 1586 1382 (KBr)
2 2 2	(D ₂ O)			3368
	1.00(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.50-1.63(1H, m), 1.79-1.97 (2H, m), 2.39-2.52(1H, m), 2.82-2.95(1H, m), 2.99-3.17 (2H, m), 3.15-3.37(5H, m), 3.63-3.91(6H, m), 3.90-4.00 (1H, m), 3.98-4.15(2H, m), 5.79(1H, d, J=3.6Hz)			2945 1768 1654 1375 (KBr)

Table 81

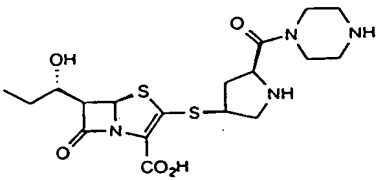
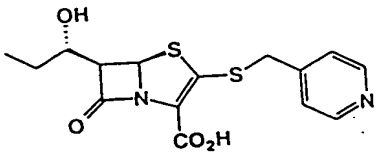
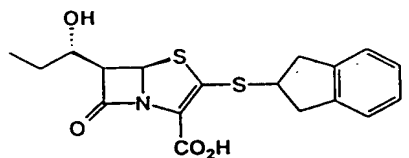
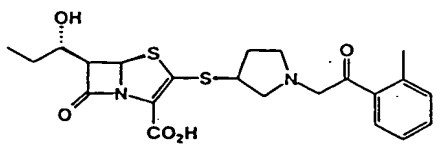
Chemical Structure	N M R	I R
<p>2 2 3</p> 	<p>(D₂O)</p> <p>1.01(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.50-1.63(1H, m), 1.72-1.80 (1H, m), 1.82-1.95(1H, m), 2.73-2.82(1H, m), 2.94-3.18 (3H, m), 3.20-3.35(2H, m), 3.58-4.22(9H, m), 5.80(1H, d, J=3.6Hz)</p>	<p>3407 1764 1631 1377 (KBr)</p>
<p>2 2 4</p> 	<p>(CDCl₃)</p> <p>1.01(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.4-1.55 (1H, m), 1.8-1.95(1H, m), 3.8-3.9 (2H, m), 4.07(1H, d, J=14.2Hz), 4.31(1H, d, J=14.2Hz), 4.48 (1H, brs), 5.57(1H, d, J=3.6Hz), 7.48(2H, d, J=6.1Hz), 8.45(2H, d, J=6.1Hz)</p>	<p>1382 1603 1762 3384 (KBr)</p>
<p>2 2 5</p> 	<p>(CD₃OD)</p> <p>1.04(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.45-1.6 (1H, m), 1.85-2.0(1H, m), 2.99(1H, dd, J=5.3Hz, 16.5Hz), 3.07(1H, dd, J=5.3Hz, 16.5Hz), 3.45(1H, dd, J=7.6Hz, 16.5Hz), 3.52(1H, dd, J=7.6Hz, 16.5Hz), 3.90(1H, dd, J=3.9Hz, 10.7Hz), 3.95-4.05(1H, m), 4.12(1H, tt, J=5.3Hz, 7.6Hz), 5.73(1H, d, J= 3.9Hz), 7.1-7.25(4H, m)</p>	<p>1382 1586 1764 3418 (KBr)</p>
<p>2 2 6</p> 	<p>(CD₃OD)</p> <p>1.02(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.45- 1.6(1H, m), 1.75-2.0(2H, m), 2.3-2.45(1H, m), 2.46(3H, s), 2.6-2.7(1H, m), 2.7-2.8 (1H, m), 2.9-3.0(1H, m), 3.4-3.55(1H, m), 3.75-3.9 (2H, m), 3.9-4.05(3H, m), 5.67(1H, d, J=4.0Hz), 7.25- 7.3(2H, m), 7.35-7.45(1H, m), 7.65-7.75(1H, m)</p>	<p>1378 1600 1766 3430 (KBr)</p>

Table 82

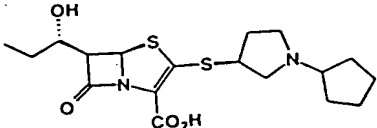
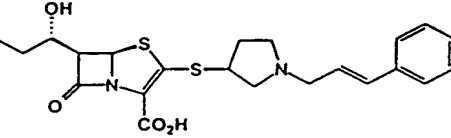
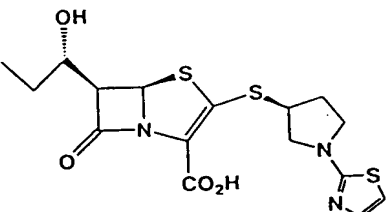
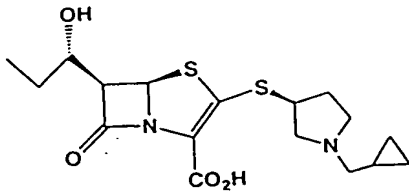
Chemical Structure	N M R	I R
<p>2 2 7</p> 	<p>(CD₃OD) 1.02(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.45-1.6(1H, m), 1.6-1.75(4H, m), 1.75-1.95(3H, m), 1.95-2.2(3H, m), 2.5-2.65(1H, m), 3.2-3.35(1H, m), 3.35-3.45(2H, m), 3.45-3.55(1H, m), 3.55-3.65(1H, m), 3.90(1H, dd, J=4.0Hz, 10.6Hz), 3.95-4.0(1H, m), 4.0-4.1(1H, m), 5.69(1H, d, J=4.0Hz)</p>	<p>1378 1586 1770 3421 (KBr)</p>
<p>2 2 8</p> 	<p>(CD₃OD) 1.01(3H, t, J=7.4Hz), 1.45-1.55(1H, m), 1.85-1.95(1H, m), 1.95-2.05(1H, m), 2.5-2.6(1H, m), 3.1-3.45(3H, m), 3.55-3.65(1H, m), 3.81(2H, d, J=7.3Hz), 3.88(1H, dd, J=3.8Hz, 10.6Hz), 3.9-4.0(1H, m), 4.0-4.1(1H, m), 5.67(1H, d, J=3.8Hz), 6.33(1H, dt, J=7.3Hz, 15.7Hz), 6.82(1H, d, J=15.7Hz), 7.25-7.4(3H, m), 7.45-7.5(2H, m)</p>	<p>1377 1588 1767 3334 (KBr)</p>
<p>2 2 9</p> 	<p>(CD₃OD) 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.47-1.60(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 2.50-2.65(m, 1H), 3.45-3.65(m, 3H), 3.90-4.05(m, 3H), 4.10-4.18(m, 1H), 5.77(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 6.63(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.12(d, J=4Hz, 1H)</p>	<p>3418 1774 1540 (KBr)</p>
<p>2 3 0</p> 	<p>(CD₃OD) 0.33(2H, m), 0.65(2H, m), 0.99-1.05(4H, m), 1.46-1.56(1H, m), 1.87-2.02(2H, m), 2.46-2.56(1H, m), 2.84(2H, d, J=7Hz), 3.13-3.20(1H, m), 3.57-3.61(1H, m), 3.86-3.90(1H, m), 3.94-3.99(2H, m), 5.69(1H, d, J=4Hz)</p>	<p>1765 1610 (KBr)</p>

Table 83

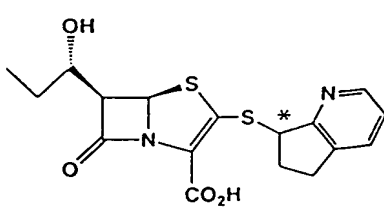
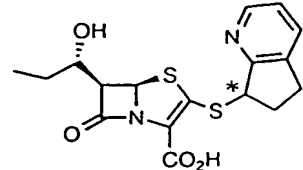
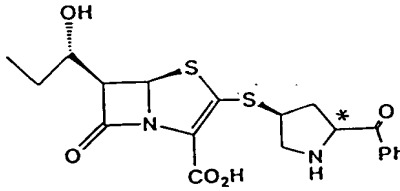
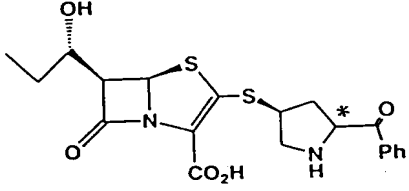
Chemical Structure	N M R	I R
<p>2 3 1</p>  <p>(*: Isomer A)</p>	<p>(CD₃OD)</p> <p>1.04(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.47-1.60 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.97(m, 1H), 2.40-2.50(m, 1H), 2.70-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.90-3.02(m, 1H), 3.12-3.23(m, 1H), 3.92(dd, J= 11Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.00-4.08(m, 1H), 4.91(dd, J=7Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 5.76 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.26(dd, J=7Hz, 5Hz, 1H), 7.72(d, J=7Hz, 1H), 8.33(d, J=5Hz, 1H)</p>	<p>3367 1774 1380 (KBr)</p>
<p>2 3 2</p>  <p>(*: Isomer B)</p>	<p>(CD₃OD)</p> <p>1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.95(m, 1H), 2.30-2.40(m, 1H), 2.67-2.77 (m, 1H), 2.93-3.03(m, 1H), 3.12-3.22(m, 1H), 3.88-4.02 (m, 2H), 5.74(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dd, J=7Hz, 5Hz, 1H), 7.70(d, J=7Hz, 1H), 8.34(d, J=5Hz, 1H)</p>	<p>3369 1764 1586 1380 (KBr)</p>
<p>2 3 3</p>  <p>(*: Isomer A)</p>	<p>(D₂O)</p> <p>1.12(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.60-1.78 (m, 1H), 1.90-2.05(m, 1H), 2.65-2.75(m, 1H), 1.85-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.85(m, 1H), 4.05-4.13 (m, 1H), 4.22(s, 2H), 4.30-4.40 (m, 1H), 5.85(t, 1H, J=7Hz), 5.95(s, 1H), 7.65-7.85(m, 2H), 7.90-8.05(m, 1H), 8.10-8.30(m, 2H)</p>	<p>1774 1376 1376 (KBr)</p>
<p>2 3 4</p>  <p>(*: Isomer B)</p>	<p>(D₂O)</p> <p>1.13(t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.63-1.76 (m, 1H), 1.90-2.00(m, 1H), 2.33-2.42(m, 1H), 3.21-3.32 (m, 1H), 3.5-3.8(m, 2H), 4.0-4.4 (m, 3H), 5.5(m, 1H), 5.58(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.7-7.8(m, 2H), 7.85-7.95(m, 1H), 8.08-8.15(m, 2H)</p>	<p>1774 1376 1376 3390 (KBr)</p>

Table 84

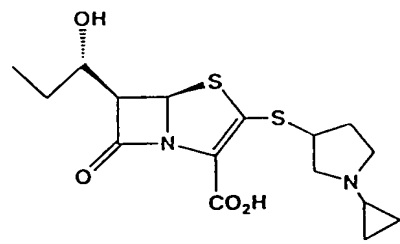
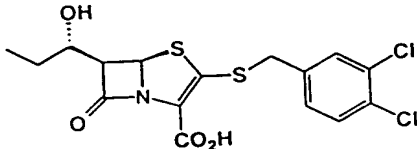
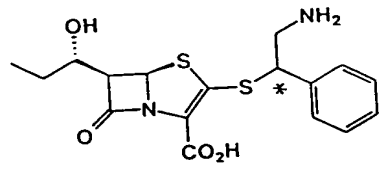
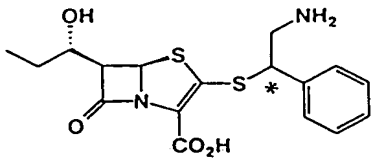
Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
<p>2 3 5</p> 	(CD ₃ OD)			3380
	0.58-0.70(m, 4H), 1.02(t, J=7Hz, 3/2H), 1.03(t, J=7Hz, 3/2H), 1.47-1.57(m, 1H), 1.85-1.97(m, 2H), 2.10-2.20(m, 1H), 2.40-2.58(m, 1H), 3.00-3.23(m, 3H), 3.37-3.50(m, 1H), 3.80-4.00(m, 2H), 5.72(d, J=4Hz, 1/2H), 5.74(d, J=4Hz, 1/2H)			1766 1590 1378 (KBr)
2 3 6	(CD ₃ OD)			1760
	1.01(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.44-1.52(1H, m), 1.85-1.96(1H, m), 3.80-3.91(2H, m), 4.00(1H, d, J=14Hz), 4.27(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.57(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.32(1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.42(1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.56(1H, s)			1630 1595 (KBr)
2 3 7	(CD ₃ OD)			
	1.01(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.42-1.54(1H, m), 1.83-1.96(1H, m), 3.30-3.37(1H, m), 3.78-3.89(2H, m), 5.48(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.20-7.38(5H, m)			
(*: Isomer A)				
2 3 8	(CDCl ₃)			1755
	1.01(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.44-1.52(1H, m), 1.84-1.92(1H, m), 3.32-3.40(1H, m), 3.86-3.90(2H, m), 5.61(1H, s), 7.26-7.40(5H, m)			1630 1600 (KBr)
(*: Isomer B)				

Table 85

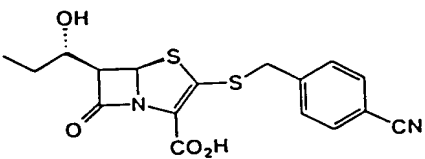
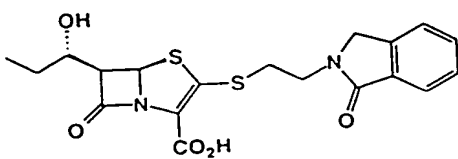
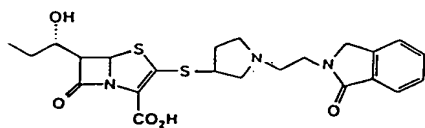
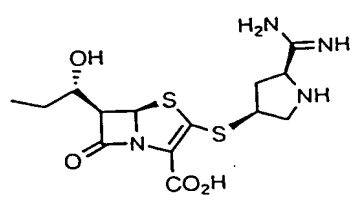
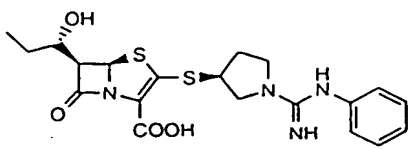
Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
2 3 9	(CDCl ₃)			1765
	1.02(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.42-1.51 (1H, m), 1.84-1.92(1H, m), 3.83(2H, m), 4.10(1H, d, J=14Hz), 4.37(1H, d, J=14Hz), 5.56(1H, brs), 7.58(2H, d, J=8Hz), 7.65(2H, d, J=8Hz)			1585 (KBr)
2 4 0	(CD ₃ OD)			1760
	1.00(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.40-1.51 (1H, m), 1.81-1.90(1H, m), 3.10-3.18(2H, m), 3.80-3.85(1H, m), 3.89-3.96 (3H, m), 4.60(2H, s), 5.52 (1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.47-7.50 (1H, m), 7.57-7.59(2H, m), 7.76(1H, d, J=7Hz)			1670 1590 (KBr)
2 4 1	(CDCl ₃)			1765
	1.02(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.47-1.53 (1H, m), 1.80-1.93(2H, m), 2.33-2.48(1H, m), 2.80-3.10 (6H, m), 3.78-3.97(5H, m), 4.60(2H, s), 5.67(1H, d, J=4Hz), 7.48(1H, m), 7.58(2H, m), 7.74-7.85(1H, m)			1670 (KBr)
2 4 2	(D ₂ O)			3400
	1.00(3H, t, J=7.3Hz), 1.52-1.63(1H, m), 1.81-2.02 (2H, m), 2.76-2.90(1H, m), 3.20-3.28(1H, m), 3.39-3.67 (2H, m), 3.92-4.20(3H, m), 5.80(1H, d, J=3.1Hz)			1764 1600 1383 (KBr)

Table 86

Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
2 4 3	(DMSO-d ₆)			1765
	0.94(3H, t, J=7Hz), 1.42(1H, m),			1625
	1.77(1H, m), 2.02(1H, m),			1590
	2.34-2.45(1H, m),			(KBr)
	2.90-3.01(1H, m),			
	3.52-3.69(3H, m),			
	3.73-3.84(2H, m),			
	3.94(1H, m), 5.63(1H, m),			
	7.23(3H, m), 7.40(2H, m)			

Example 244

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-[(S)-1-[(3,4-dihydroxy)-phenacyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl]thio-6-((S)-¹/₂-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

5 To a solution of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-[(S)-1-(4-pentenoyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]thio-²/₂((S)-2-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (100 mg, 0.18 mmol) in THF/water (0.37 mL/0.18 mL), iodine (114 mg) was added at room temperature. After the resultant mixture was
10 stirred for 10 minutes at the same temperature, a 5% aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate·5H₂O and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate were added. The thus-obtained mixture was extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was dried
15 over anhydrous sodium sulfate and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue so obtained was dissolved in DMF (0.5 mL), followed by the successive addition of (3,4-dinitrobenzyl)phenacyl bromide (100 mg, 0.2 mmol) and triethylamine (40 mg, 0.4 mmol). The
20 resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. After the solvent was distilled off by a pump, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography, whereby a residue containing p-nitrobenzyl (5R,²/₂R)-6-[(S)-1-[(3,4-dinitrobenzyl)-phenacyl]pyrrolidin-3-yl]thio-6-((S)-¹/₂-hydroxypropyl)-
25

penem-3-carboxylate was obtained. The residue was dissolved in THF/0.1 M phosphate buffer of pH 7 (6 ml/4 ml), followed by stirring under a hydrogen gas atmosphere for 4.5 hours in the presence of 10% palladium/carbon (130 mg). After the catalyst was filtered off, the filtrate was lyophilized. The residue so obtained was purified by HPLC, whereby the title compound was obtained (1 mg, 1% yield).

NMR δ (CD₃OD):

1.02 (t, 7Hz, 3H), 1.45-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.95 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.65-3.00 (m, 3H), 3.84 (dd, J=11Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 3.95-4.05 (m, 2H), 5.66 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 6.79 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.40-7.50 (m, 1H).

IR (KBr):
1766.

Example 245

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-[(S)-1-(3-aminophenacyl)-pyrrolidin-3-yl]thio-6-((S)-2-hydroxypropyl)-penem-3-carboxylic acid

To a mixed solution of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-[(S)-1-(4-pentenoyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]thio-6-((S)-2-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (70 mg, 0.13 mmol) in THF/water (0.26 ml/0.13 ml), iodine (90 mg) was added at room temperature. After the resultant mixture was

stirred for 10 minutes at the same temperature, a 5% aqueous solution of sodium thiosulfate·5H₂O and a saturated aqueous solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate were added. The resultant mixture was extracted with methylene chloride.

The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography, whereby p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-((S)-1-(3-nitrophenacyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-6-((S)-2'-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate was obtained.

NMR δ (CD₃OD):

1.06 (t, 7Hz, 3H), 1.55-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.90-2.05 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.74-2.95 (m, 3H), 3.40-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.90 (m, 1H), 3.94 (dd, J=10Hz, 4Hz, 1H), 4.00 (s, 2H), 4.18-4.25 (m, 2H), 5.20 (d, J=13Hz, 9H), 5.45 (d, J=13Hz, 1H), 5.75 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, J=8Hz, 2H), 7.65-7.75 (m, 1H), 8.20-8.25 (m, 3H), 8.33 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.42 (dd, J=8Hz, 1Hz, 1H).

The thus-obtained ester was treated in a similar manner as in Example 48, whereby the title compound was obtained (0.8 mg, 7% yield).

NMR (D₂O):

1.11 (t, J=7Hz, 3H), 4.65-4.7 (m, 1H), 1.95-2.05

(m, 1H), 2.25-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.85 (m, 1H), 3.40-4.30 (m, 8H), 5.92 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.45-7.55 (m, 3H).

IR (KBr):

5 1766.

Example 246

a Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-(1-methyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridinium-7-yl)thio-6-((S)-¹~~2~~-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylic acid

Q To a solution of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridin-7-yl)thio-6-((S)-~~2~~-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate (50 mg, 0.1 mmol) in acetone (3 ml), methyl iodide (0.3 ml) was added at room temperature and 24 hours later, the solvent was
15 distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue so obtained was added successively with THF/water (4 ml/4 ml) and iron powder (420 mg), followed by stirring at 0°C for 20 minutes. Insoluble matter was then filtered off. After the solvent was distilled off at room
20 temperature under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by HPLC, whereby two types of isomers were obtained as a first eluate fraction (2.4 mg, 7% yield) and a second eluate fraction (1.4 mg, 4% yield), respectively.

25 (First eluate fraction)

NMR (D₂O):

1.08 (t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.57-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.87-2.00
(m, 1H), 2.80-3.00 (m, 2H), 3.20-3.60 (m, 2H), 4.10-
4.20 (m, 2H), 4.49 (s, 3H), 5.29 (d, J=7Hz, 1H), 5.86
5 (d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.93 (dd, J=8Hz, 6Hz, 1H), 8.45
(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.64 (d, J=6Hz, 1H).

IR (KBr):

3440, 1770, 1594.

(Second eluate fraction)

10

NMR (D₂O):

1.06 (t, J=7Hz, 3H), 1.55-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.85-2.00
(m, 1H), 2.65-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.90-3.05 (m, 1H),
3.20-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.35-3.45 (m, 1H), 4.10-4.20
(m, 1H), 4.46 (s, 3H), 5.22 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 5.78
15 (d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dd, J=8Hz, 6Hz, 1H), 8.42
(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.64 (d, J=6Hz, 1H).

IR (KBr):

3440, 1770, 1598, 1372.

Example 247

20

Synthesis of (5R,6R)-2-[1-(1-acetamido-4-
pyridinium)pyrrolidin-⁻¹⁻₃-ylthio]-6-((S)-
hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate

In Example 246, iodoacetamide (25 mg, 0.14 mmol)
was added to a solution of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-[1-
25 (4-pyridyl)pyrrolidin-3-ylthio]penem-3-carboxylate

a (12 mg, 0.022 mmol) in lieu of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-2-(6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridin-7-yl)thio-6-((S)-Z-hydroxypropyl)penem-3-carboxylate in methylene chloride (5 ml). The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 14 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue so obtained was added with methanol-0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.0) (4 ml - 3 ml), 10% palladium carbon (50 mg). The mixture so obtained was stirred under a hydrogen gas atmosphere for 2 hours. The catalyst was filtered off and the filtrate was purified by HPLC, whereby the title compound was obtained (0.6 mg, 5% yield).

NMR δ (CD₃OD):

15 1.03 (3H,t,J=7Hz), 1.42-1.51 (1H,m), 1.81-1.90 (1H,m), 2.11-2.22 (1H,m), 2.55-2.61 (1H,m), 3.61-3.80 (4H,m), 3.87 (1H,m), 3.92-4.00 (2H,m), 4.51 (2H,s), 5.70 (1H,d,J=4Hz), 6.75 (2H,m), 8.06 (2H,d,J=8Hz).

20 IR (KBr):

1765, 1645, 1550.

Example 248

a
a Synthesis of (5R,6R)-6-((S)-hydroxypropyl)-2-((3S,5R)-5-pyridylmethylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thio-penem-3-carboxylate acid

To a solution of (3S,5R)-3-benzoylthio-5-hydroxy-methyl-1-p-nitrobenzyloxypyrrolidine (184 mg, 0.44 mmol) in methylene chloride (1.5 ml), 2,6-lutidine (67 μ l, 0.57 mmol), trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (97 μ l, 0.57 mmol) and pyridine (46 μ l, 0.57 mmol) were added at -78°C. The reaction mixture was gradually heated to room temperature. The solvent was then distilled off under reduced pressure, whereby a crude reaction product containing the title compound was obtained (470 mg).

A portion (138 mg) of the crude reaction product was dissolved in a mixture of methanol (1.5 ml) and water (3 ml), followed by the addition of 1 N NaOH (0.33 ml, 0.33 mmol) at 0°C. The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue so obtained was purified by HPLC, whereby (3S,5R)-3-mercapto-1-p-nitrobenzyloxy-5-pyridylmethylpyrrolidine (40 mg) was obtained. To a solution of the whole thiol so obtained and p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-¹-hydroxypropyl)-2-methylsulfinylpenem-3-carboxylate (40 mg, 0.07 mmol) in DMF (4 ml), diisopropylethylamine (26 μ l, 0.15 mmol) was added at -20°C. After the thus-obtained mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 30 minutes, the solvent was distilled off un-

der reduced pressure at room temperature. The residue so obtained was dissolved in THF/phosphate buffer (pH 7) (1.5 ml/3 ml), and the resulting solution was stirred in the presence of palladium-carbon (10%) (120 mg) in a hydrogen gas atmosphere for 2 hours. Insoluble matter was filtered off and the filtrate was purified by HPLC, whereby the title compound was obtained (2 mg, 1% yield).

NMR (D₂O):

1.00 (3H,t,J=7.4Hz), 1.48-1.62 (1H,m), 1.71-1.90 (2H,m), 2.69-2.78 (1H,m), 3.29 (1H,dd,J=4.4 and 12.5Hz), 3.57 (1H,dd,J=7.0 and 12.5Hz), 3.97-4.10 (3H,m), 4.81 (1H,dd,J=8.9 and 13.9Hz), 4.96 (1H,dd,J=5.0 and 13.9Hz), 5.79 (1H,d,J=2.7Hz), 8.11-8.18 (2H,m), 8.60-8.67 (1H,m), 8.88-8.94 (2H,m).

IR (KBr):

3401, 1764, 1578, 1376.

Examples 249 to 257

Following the procedures of Example 103 except for the use of methyl benzylimidate tetrafluoroboric acid salt, methyl propaneimidate tetrafluoroboric acid salt, ethyl formimidate hydrochloride, methyl N-methylacetimidate tetrafluoroboric acid salt and ethyl fluoroacetimidate hydrochloride instead of methyl

acetimidate tetrafluoroboric acid salt, the corresponding compounds of Examples 249 to 253 were obtained.

Further, following the procedures of Example 103 except for the use of methyl acetimidate tetrafluoroboric acid salt and ethyl formimidate hydrochloride and also the use of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-(1-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylazetid-3-yl)-thiopenem-3-carboxylate, p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-[1-(2-(4-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl-piperazin-1-yl)-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]thiopenem-3-carboxylate and p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-[1-(4-nitrophenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]thiopenem-3-carboxylate instead of p-nitrobenzyl (5R,6R)-6-((S)-1-hydroxypropyl)-2-((S)-p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonylpyrrolidin-3-yl)thiopenem-3-carboxylate, the corresponding compounds of Examples 254 to 257 were obtained.

Physical data of the compounds obtained in Examples 249 to 257 are shown in Tables 87 to 89.

Table 87

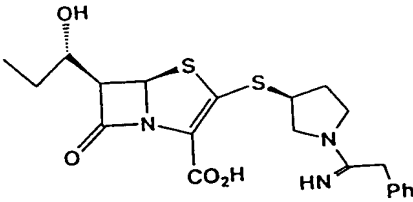
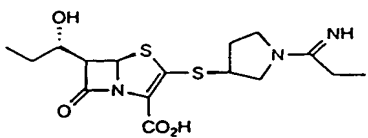
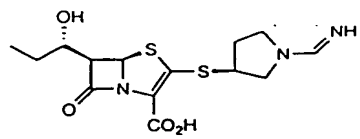
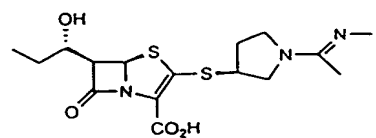
Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
2 4 9	(CD ₃ OD)			1770
	1.01(3H,m), 1.48-1.53(1H,m), 1.86-2.00(1H,m), 2.03-2.10 (1H,m), 2.38-2.50(1H,m), 3.60-3.77(2H,m), 3.80-3.96 (5H,m), 3.98(2H,s), 5.60(1H,d, J=4Hz), 7.30-7.42(5H,m)			1585 (KBr)
2 5 0	(D ₂ O)			
	1.01(3H,t, J=7.4Hz), 1.20-1.29(3H,m), 1.52-1.72(2H,m), 1.80-1.94(1H,m), 2.14-2.26(1H,m), 2.48-2.65(2H,m), 3.48-4.22(7H,m), 5.80-5.85(1H,m)			
2 5 1	(D ₂ O)			3414
	1.01(3H,t, J=7.4Hz), 1.50-1.64(1H,m), 1.80-1.93(1H,m), 2.00-2.12(1H,m), 3.41-4.18(7H,m), 5.78-5.84(1H,m), 8.12-8.17(1H,brs)			1765 1653 1384 (KBr)
2 5 2	(D ₂ O)			3418
	1.01(3H,t, J=7.4Hz), 1.52- 1.64(1H,m), 1.82-1.94(1H,m), 2.08-2.25(1H,m), 2.27-2.32 (3H,m), 2.45-2.60(1H,m), 3.01-3.06(3H,m), 3.50-3.68 (2H,m), 3.78-3.96(2H,m), 4.05-4.20(3H,m), 5.81(1H,d, J=3.4Hz)			1766 1653 1590 1376 (KBr)

Table 88

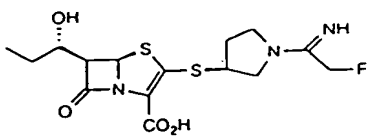
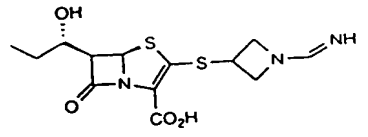
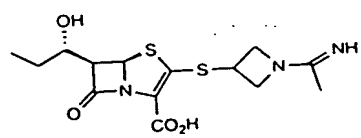
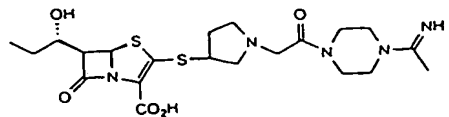
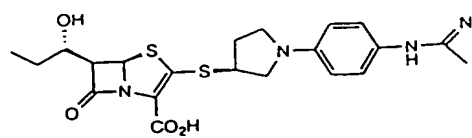
Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
2 5 3	(D ₂ O)			3418
	0.97-1.03(3H,m), 1.51-1.63(1H,m), 1.82-1.94(1H,m), 2.17-2.27(1H,m), 2.50-2.62(1H,m), 3.35-3.84(4H,m), 4.01-4.23(3H,brs), 5.32-5.38(1H,brs), 5.44-5.49(1H,brs), 5.81-5.85(1H,brs)			1764 1589 1377 (KBr)
2 5 4	(D ₂ O)			3376
	1.00(3H,t,J=7.2Hz), 1.50-1.64(1H,m), 1.79-1.93(1H,m), 3.36-4.50(7H,m), 5.83(1H,d,J=3.1Hz), 7.80(1H,s)			1766 1632 1384 (KBr)
2 5 5	(D ₂ O)			3423
	1.00(3H,t,J=7.4Hz), 1.50-1.63(1H,m), 1.80-1.92(1H,m), 2.05-2.13(3H,m), 3.40-3.62(1H,m), 3.88-4.44(6H,m), 5.78-5.83(1H,m)			1766 1652 1382 (KBr)
2 5 6	(D ₂ O)			3368
	1.00(3H,t,J=7.4Hz), 1.50-1.62(1H,m), 1.80-1.94(1H,m), 1.78-2.12(1H,m), 2.35(3H,s), 2.48-2.61(1H,m), 3.15-3.43(3H,m), 3.54-3.90(9H,m), 3.96-4.18(5H,m), 5.80(1H,d,J=3.6Hz)			2974 1772 1631 1590 (KBr)

Table 89

Chemical Structure	N	M	R	I R
 <p>257</p>	(D ₂ O)			3384
	1.01(3H, t, J=7.3Hz), 1.50-			1767
	1.63(1H, m), 1.81-1.94(1H, m),			1520
	2.10-2.11(1H, m), 2.39(3H, s),			1377
	2.50-2.61(1H, m), 3.34-3.60			(KBr)
	(4H, m), 3.77-3.86(1H, m),			
	4.04-4.18(2H, m), 5.80-5.85			
	(1H, m), 6.77-6.86(2H, m),			
	7.18-7.27(2H, m)			

Preparation Example 1

Capsules

In accordance with the following compositions and preparation method, capsules were prepared. The active ingredient can be any compound according to the present invention.

(Composition)

	Composition 1	Composition 2
(1) Active ingredient	250 mg	100 mg
(2) Corn starch	20 mg	10 mg
(3) Magnesium stearate	5 mg	2 mg
(Total amount)	275 mg	112 mg

(Preparation method)

To give the above amounts per capsule, the ingredient (1) and the ingredient (2) were measured and mixed together in a suitable mixer, followed by the addition of the ingredient (3). The thus-obtained powder was mixed further.

The resulting mixture was filled in capsules by a capsule filler.

Preparation Example 2

Tablets

In accordance with the following compositions and preparation method, tablets were prepared. The active ingredient can be any compound according to the present

invention.

(Composition)

	(1) Active ingredient	250 mg
	(2) Lactose	55 mg
5	(3) Corn starch	40 mg
	(4) Magnesium stearate	5 mg
	(Total amount)	350 mg

(Preparation method)

To give the above amounts per tablet, the ingredients (1) to (3) were measured and mixed together in a suitable mixer.

The ingredient (4) was added further, followed by further mixing for several minutes. The resulting mixture was compressed into tablets of predetermined dimensions and weight by a tablet machine.

Preparation Example 3

Injections

In accordance with the following preparation method, injections were prepared. The active ingredient can be any compound according to the present invention.

(Preparation method)

Injections were obtained by filling a sterilized aqueous solution of the active ingredient in 20-ml, 10-ml or 5-ml ampoules to contain the active in-

- 370 -

gradient in an amount of 1.0 g, 0.5 g or 0.25 g and then sealing them.

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